New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1084. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES; PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible]

NEWSPAPER FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

DEBATE ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

A NEW WARD IN NEW-YORK.

[illegible] AMONG THE RISING GENERATION.

Great Excitement on the Census Bill.

MR. HEADLY IN CONTEMPT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Temperance bill was the special order in the Senate yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Having been read, Senator WM. CLARK moved to strike out the section of the [illegible] the search for and seizure of liquor. Upon this motion the debate opened, the mover advocating the striking out, and intimating that he would not vote for the bill if the clause was retained.

[illegible]

... the Legislature for the last twenty years. It has met annual defeats—it will probably meet with "one more of the same sort" from the Judiciary Committee, to which it has been this year referred. The only thing commendable in the advocates of an abolition of the laws relating to usury is their perseverance. I hope the day is far distant when that perseverance shall be successful.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. PUTNAM introduced a bill to authorize the Comptroller and the Regents of the University to supervise the printing and publication of the Colonial History, and to employ some person to prepare for the press such parts as they may deem necessary.

INCREASING THE CITY DEBT.

Senator BARR presented a bill to authorize the City authorities of New-York to raise by loan a sum not exceeding $600,000, by stock to be denominated "New-York City Hall Stock." It is to bear a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., and to be redeemed in the year 1875. The authorities are to decide what shall be the amount of such bonds, and to sell the same at auction, private sale, or by subscription. The money raised under this act is to be expended in the erection of a new City Hall within the enclosure now occupied by the present City Hall.

THE PETITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

Asking for an appropriation from the State Treasury for the promotion of its objects, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. This morning Mr. BUTTS, from that Committee, reported against the prayer of the petition. No reasons are given for the refusal, but doubtless it arises from the empty condition of the State Treasury. This will probably be the result of all such applications to the present Legislature.

MORE ABOUT THE RETREAT FUND.

Mr. SPENCER presented a bill directing the Commissioners of Emigration to pay over to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, in equal quarterly payments, to be made on the first day of May, August, November and February, in each year, and every year, an amount equal to 7 per cent. per annum on $772,-584 10. The Trustees of the Seamen's Fund shall pay out of any moneys in their hands whatever they shall deem proper for the support and relief of the [illegible], destitute, sick or infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters or widows of seamen, who have contributed to the funds of said Retreat.

ELECTING A BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

In the House, at the afternoon session yesterday, Mr. LAMPORT introduced a bill providing for the election by the people of the Superintendent of the Bank Department once in two years. He asked to have it referred to a Select Committee, but the House refused concurrence, and it went to the Committee on Banks. Sometime after, a motion was made to reconsider the reference, which brought on an [illegible] debate, manifesting more of party feeling than has yet developed on any side issue. The motion was advocated upon the ground that the Bank Committee would report against the bill, and that it should go to a Committee where its defeat was not a foregone conclusion. Against this it was answered that the assumption of hostility on the part of the Committee was discourteous and ungrounded, and that to no Committee could the question more properly have a reference. Finally, the previous question was called—a motion to lay that on the table made and defeated—and the change of reference refused, on a call, by a decided majority—the vote being: Ayes 31; Noes 82. As the House had been told that the Bank Committee would be hostile to the measure, I presume this vote may fairly be taken as indicative that the majority on the floor would sympathize with that opposition.

THE FUNDS OF THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT.

Mr. COLEMAN presented an amendment to the act relating to moneys levied by law on masters, [illegible] &c., at the port of New-York, [illegible] the Trustees from all claims for the board of any master, mate, or mariner, who may have been received, boarded or provided for, by the Commissioners of Emigration of the City of New-York, at the Hospital situated at Quarantine, during the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, or who have been, or may hereafter at any time be received, boarded or provided for, under the direction of the Health Officer, or from the City of New-York, or from the Retreat Hospital by the Health Officer, or by him detained in the Quarantine Hospital, and that the said Commissioners, in their account with the Comptroller, be credited with the amount of such claims or demands so hereby discharged.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Mr. LEIGH introduced an act to amend the charter of this institution, by adding the following section:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the New-York Juvenile Asylum to raise money for the use of said corporation by mortgaging from time to time the whole or any part of its real estate, provided the execution of any such mortgage be authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, passed at a meeting at which a quorum of thirteen Directors shall be present.

UNCLAIMED EXPRESS FREIGHT.

Mr. COLEMAN introduced a bill authorizing Express Companies to sell any goods or packages not perishable in their custody, which have been one year in their possession, and unclaimed. Such sale to be first advertised for four weeks, and the articles sold to the highest bidder at public auction. The proceeds of such sales, after paying necessary expenses, and after deducting the freight charges on the articles sold, to be retained for five years, subject to the demand of the person with whose name the articles were marked.

A NEW WARD.

Mr. JIMMERSON introduced a bill to create the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York. It takes that portion of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards embraced within a line commencing at the east end of Tenth-street, running thence westerly through the centre of the street to the centre of First-avenue, thence northerly to the centre of Twenty-sixth-street, thence easterly to the water-line and thence southerly to the place of beginning.

ISTHMUS TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BLATCHFORD introduced a bill to incorporate the Aspinwall and Panama Telegraph Company. JOHN L. ASPINWALL, DAVID THOMPSON, C. K. GARRISON, RICARDO DE LA PARRA, DANIEL BOWLY, WILLIAM ADAMS and HENRY J. ROGERS, are the Directors named. The capital stock is to be not less than $150,000 nor more than $300,000, divided into shares of $50 each.

REGULATING YOUR EXCURSIONS.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to regulate the manner in which steamboat and other excursions shall be conducted. It requires the master of the vessel to register the name and residence of every male person who shall obtain passage on his vessel. Within five days after the excursion, the master shall deposit in the office of the County Clerk of New-York a copy of such register, endorsing the same with the name of the boat, the date of the excursion, and the places where the vessel landed; a neglect to do this, subjects the master of the vessel to a fine of $100. Every person who shall be engaged upon such excursion, who shall trespass upon the grounds of any resident where the vessel may land, shall, in addition to an indictment for trespass, incur a penalty of $10. Every person engaged in such excursion shall be responsible for every trespass in violation of the provisions of this act, committed by any other person engaged in such excursion, in like manner as if the trespass had been jointly committed.

This bill is designed to afford protection to the residents on the Sound, and on the shores of the Hudson; and probably no class ever more needed the strongest defence which the law can give them. I have seen, on the river side, the fruit trees on a small country place entirely ruined by a gang of vagabonds brought from the City on one of these excursion expeditions; and it is no unusual thing for them to strip every tree of its fruit. They go in large masses, and of course the owner is helpless. [illegible] The object of this bill, I presume, is not so much to punish as it is to prevent trespasses; and if that can be accomplished by holding individuals responsible, not only for their own acts but for those of their associates, the experiment should be promptly tried.

"SAM" COMES TO THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to Common Schools throughout the State, passed March 12, 1849, thus:

SECTION 1. No school connected with any of the public or private asylums or societies, of a sectarian or denominational character, in this State, and no school under the charge of any religious sect or denomination, or where any particular creed or doctrine peculiar to any sect, denomination or church, shall be taught, shall receive any portion of the public money appropriated or to be appropriated for the support of Common Schools.

SEC. 2. Every school throughout this State, supported in whole or in part by moneys appropriated for the support of public schools or academies, shall be daily opened by the teachers of such schools, by reading a chapter in the Bible, without note or comment.

Mr. WATERBURY is one of the leaders of the SAM party in the Assembly, so that this may be taken as an expression of the intent and meaning of that combination. It is the most practical, direct form, in which the question could be put to the Legislature, and in a shape that there will be little opportunity for dodging the issue. Had SAM brought it forward at a period of the session when there was more time and inclination to debate, and not wasted strength and opportunity on resolutions that could lead to no direct issue, I have strong reasons for believing that the bill would have become a law. There is, no doubt, a decided majority of the Assembly, at least, that are opposed to the support of sectarian schools from the public moneys, and a very large majority that would vote "Aye" on the section directing the Bible to be read in all our public schools. [illegible] MR. WATERBURY's bill will be promptly reported for the consideration of the House, that the questions involved may be passed upon—the issue raised squarely determined.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to punish stealing or forging of Railroad tickets. It provides that any person convicted of carrying away any Railroad passenger ticket, previous to or after the sale thereof, shall be guilty of grand or petit larceny, according to the value thereof. If the price authorized to be charged for such ticket on a sale shall exceed $25, then the person taking the same shall be guilty of grand larceny, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years; if the price of tickets be less than $25, then the punishment shall be by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $100, or by both. Railroad passenger tickets of any Company, as well before the same shall have been issued to their receivers or other agents for sale, as after, and whether endorsed by such receivers or not, are to be deemed Railroad tickets within the meaning of this act. Every person convicted of having forged, or falsely altered any Railroad, or of having sold, or had in his possession for sale, any false ticket, shall be deemed guilty of forgery in the third degree.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION

Case was up in the House this morning, taking precedence of the General Orders as a question of privilege. After some debate, Mr. BOYNTON moved the previous question. Mr. MUNDAY moved to lay that on the table, which motion was lost, and then the House ordered the main question to be put—Ayes 67, Nays 39. The question was divided, and the resolution declaring that JACOB M. SELDEN (present incumbent,) was not entitled to a seat in the Assembly was adopted—Ayes 66, Noes 40; and then the resolution declaring ANDREW B. WARNER (contestant) entitled to the seat, was adopted—Ayes 69, Noes 38. Mr. WARNER was presented, took the oath of office, and was duly installed. This is tardy justice.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

PHELPS, confined in the jail in this City, and to be hung to-morrow unless reprieved by the Governor, this morning succeeded in making his escape from the jail. When the jailor came to his cell in the morning, he found him with his chains off, and at liberty. PHELPS knocked down the jailor, passed out of the cell, closed and locked the door, and then made his escape into the street. As soon as his absence was discovered, search was made for the prisoner, and he was finally caught between this City and Troy. He was brought back to the jail after an absence of about two hours. This was truly a run for life.

A LOAN COMMISSIONER NOT A NOTARY.

I stated [illegible] in my last that DAVID McCORD, of Sing Sing, had been appointed a Loan Commissioner for the County of Westchester. Instead you have DAN. McCORD, Notary. [illegible] the vicinity of his homestead, and he wanted to be a Loan Commissioner, which want the Governor and Senate gratified. Wherefore please write him such, and oblige him and yours, J. B. S.

The Census Bill—Great Excitement—Members in Contempt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Census bill came down from the Senate this afternoon.

The question was on concurring with the amendments of the Senate. There was an exciting debate, points of order, questions of privilege, &c.

The previous question was called and the call sustained—Ayes, 80; Noes, 31. On the call of the roll, on the third reading the bill was passed—Ayes, 87; Noes, 34.

Mr. HEADLEY of Orange, and Mr. PETTY of New-York, declined to vote. The House refusing to excuse them, their names were called three times, they declined to answer, when the call was proceeded with. After the vote was announced.

Mr. LEIGH offered a resolution that Mr. HEADLEY and Mr. PETTY were in contempt; that the Sergeant-at-Arms arrest them and bring them before the bar of the House. The resolution was modified so as to declare that Mr. HEADLEY was in contempt for having refused to vote. In that form it was adopted—Ayes, 80; Nays, 37.

Mr. HEADLEY was permitted to address the House. He declared he had not intended any contempt of the House, but he felt that the House had deliberately infringed his rights, and he had acted in accordance with that feeling.

Mr. AITKEN moved that Mr. HEADLEY be purged of his contempt.

Mr. WEED moved as a substitute that the Sergeant-at-Arms proceed to arrest Mr. HEADLEY.

Pending the consideration of these motions, the House adjourned. J. B. S.

Letter of Gov. Clark—Execution of Phelps.

From the Albany Atlas, March 8.

The unhappy creature condemned for the murder of his wife, dies to-morrow under the sentence of the law. We copy below the letter of GOV. CLARK to Sheriff McEWEN, closing upon the victim for ever on earth the doors of mercy, which have been held so far open as to let in the light of hope. The poor creature, after disengaging himself from his irons, worked all night to escape through the walls. Daylight compelled him to desist. But as the jailor entered to unbar the window, the prisoner pushed him aside, locked him in, and ran out of jail. With that strange infatuation which controls many criminals, and particularly those of susceptible mental constitutions, he walked directly towards his home and the scene of his crime.

He was discovered by the pursuing officers, walking on the tow-path of the canal, about four miles from here. He had no clothes on but his pantaloons, a shirt, and a bombazine jacket; had mere slippers on his feet, and when the officers apprehended him he complained that he was cold and tired, and that his feet were bruised and suffering. He was indeed quite chilled and helpless, and exhausted in mind and body by his night-work, his agitation and his cold walk. He was taken to BRIGGS' (formerly GIL CRAIN'S,) where every attention was paid to him. He ate heartily of a breakfast, staid till he was well warmed, (he begged from time to time for the officers to wait a little, as he was chilled,) and at last begged as a great favor that his captors would go with him a little farther up the road to the burying ground, where his family and his murdered wife lay, and where he desired to be buried, alongside of them. The officers (ALEY and VAN ALSTYNE,) who had throughout exhibited the greatest kindness to the prisoner, complied; and they took him to the scene. When the officers returned with the prisoner, about 8 o'clock A. M., there was a vast, eager and tumultuous crowd thronging the streets in front of the jail. The noise of the escape had brought out a crowd, more curious than if the popular scene of an execution were enacted.

The execution is fixed for to-morrow; and no man utters a word in reproach against the Governor; but, after all is over, men will reflect, that if the poor condemned had made his way on foot to the grave of his wife, and perished there, as he was likely to do, God's justice would have been satisfied—and, perhaps, man's also!

We append the letter of Gov. CLARK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 7, 1855.

JOHN MCEWEN, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Dear Sir: At the urgent solicitation of Judge HARRIS, JOHN H. PHELPS, under sentence of death, was respited by me, until the 9th of March instant. Previous to the granting of this respite, I had informed you that, after careful examination of his testimony, I found no reasons for my interference with the sentence of the Court.

The counsel and friends of the prisoner have again applied for a commutation of his punishment to that of imprisonment for life in a State Prison; and I have given to the case that earnest consideration which its importance demands, and am clear in the opinion that no cause exists that could justify my farther interference with the course of the law.

You will, therefore, announce to the prisoner that I cannot commute his sentence. Respectfully yours,

MYRON H. CLARK.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

The State Committee—Respite of Phelps.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 8.

The Republican State Committee, appointed by the Auburn Convention, Hon. JOSEPH BLUNT Chairman, is in session this evening in Congress Hall.

PHELPS, who was to have been hanged to-morrow, has been respited for four weeks.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Testimony in Favor of its Operation in Other States.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., has handed to Senator WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Temperance Cause in the State Senate, the following letters which he has received in regard to the practical operation of the Prohibitory Law in other States:

LETTER FROM HON. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, OF GENEVA.

GENEVA, Feb. 26, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In accordance with your request of the 23d inst., I take pleasure in stating that until last September, I had serious doubts of the policy of enacting in this State a Prohibitory Law, in consequence of my apprehension that it could not be executed, and, for that reason, would retard rather than promote the cause of Temperance. But last September I made a visit to a nephew of mine, who resides in the State of Connecticut. He is a practical farmer, but a gentleman of intelligence and good sense. He informed me, as indeed, I knew before, that he had opposed the passage of the Maine Law [illegible] New-Haven and Hartford, and in the manufacturing villages, where a majority of the people are hard and habitual drinkers. But, said my nephew, "experience shows that I was entirely mistaken—the law has been enforced everywhere without the least difficulty—and its blessings are incalculable—with the cessation of drunkenness (for it has almost ceased among us,) crime and pauperism have comparatively ceased. [illegible] With the free use of liquor through the State there would be riotous opposition, without it, there is none."

The above are the words, in substance, and most of them the identical words of a practical, well-informed Connecticut farmer. They removed every doubt from my own mind; and were I a member of our Legislature, I should vote for the law lately passed in the Assembly, most cheerfully.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. HAWES, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

[illegible]

J. HAWES.

LETTER FROM THE HON. T. S. WILLIAMS, OF HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 26, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am asked my opinion as to the effect of the Prohibitory Law upon intemperance in this State; and whether drunkenness has diminished in consequence, and requested to direct my answer to you.

Had I not seen some statements in certain papers, showing an apparent increase of drunkenness by returns from our prisons, I should hardly have supposed the question needed an answer. I should never have expected it would have been said the suppression by Mayor Wood of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath was the cause of increased intemperance in New-York.

[illegible]

I am, very respectfully yours,

TH. S. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM GOV. DUTTON, OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 24, 1855.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The public denial which has in some instances been made to some of my statements, has led me to give the subject of the operation of our Prohibitory Law a more particular examination. The result is a more thorough conviction that the law is efficient; that it is generally enforced, and that it is and has been productive of a vast amount of good. I have no doubt that there are men of intelligence in the State, who will contend that this is not so. They are prejudiced against the law; they hear the complaints of those who have been broken up in business, or who consider themselves aggrieved because their liquor has been seized; their ears are open to exaggerated statements, as to the amount of intoxicating drink used privately or by clubs; and they [illegible] suppose that because there are more prosecutions for drunkenness now than before the law went into operation, there is more drunkenness now than there was then. But among those who sincerely wish to put a stop to the evils of intemperance, and who certainly do not desire the trouble, nor to any expense, of enforcing a law, unless it is productive of good, I can say with confidence, there is no diversity of opinion—they would regard the repeal of the law as the greatest calamity that could befall the State—I have no doubt that the law is to some extent evaded by secret clubs. This cannot be entirely prevented, so long as there are so great facilities for obtaining liquor, in small quantities in the City of New-York. A Prohibitory Law in your State, effectually enforced, would materially aid half New-England, in preventing the evils of intemperance. That such a law will receive the sanction of the Legislature, is the sincere wish of

Your ob't servant,

HENRY DUTTON.

THE PUGILISTS' ENCOUNTER.

DEATH OF WILLIAM POOLE.

Post-Mortem Examination—Coroner's Investigation.

BILL POOLE, who has of late been somewhat notorious, and was wounded with a pistol shot in an affray which occurred at Stanwix Hall on Saturday night, Feb. 25, died yesterday morning from his severe injuries. He breathed his last about 5 o'clock, at his residence, No. 164 Christopher-street, near the North River. A post-mortem examination was held during the day, conducted by Dr. FINNELL.

An investigation of the facts connected with the late affray, which was the occasion of his death, was begun at noon by Coroner HILTON, at the residence of the deceased. One witness was sworn and partially examined; but the case was adjourned over to to-day at the Coroner's Office in Chambers-street, in consequence of the want of accommodations for the jury at POOLE's house. Arrangements are made to have a full hearing, and to dispose of the matter as expeditiously as possible.

WILLIAM POOLE was born in the year 1821, in Sussex County, New-Jersey; and consequently, at the time of his death was 34 years of age. About twenty-three years of his life were, for the most part, spent in the City of New-York. His occupation was that of a butcher, and his place of business was in Washington Market. His father was also a butcher, many years before him, having his stand in the same place; and he is said to have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the community. BILL POOLE learned the trade with a Mr. WILLIAM BERRIMAN, who is not now living. During the period of his apprenticeship, he was known as a young man of great activity of body and sternness of will. He attended to his business with marked zeal, taking pride in his character of a butcher. [illegible] quent quarrels, both with strangers and those whom he well knew. The butcher-boys called him a "hard customer," and many of them dreaded, while some envied his pugilistic powers.

In course of time he went into business for himself in Washington Market. His stand there soon became well known, and he received much patronage. But whether as an apprentice in a butcher-stall, or the proprietor of one, he was a fighter, ready for action on all occasions when he fancied he had been insulted; and while his manners, when he was not aroused, were generally marked with much politeness, his spirit was haughty and overbearing. He was slow to give an insult, being restrained by a feeling of dignified self-respect, which was characteristic of him; but he was quick and fierce to resent an affront. He could not brook an insolent remark from one who thought himself as strong as he. He never was engaged in any formal "prize fight," but he was known as a habitual "rough-and-tumbler." On this account he never, until recently, obtained any great notoriety in the newspaper accounts of "battles in the ring." His conflict with JOHN MORRISSEY, at the foot of Amos-street, which happened not long ago, brought his name before the public in connection with a brutal and shocking affray; and ever since he has been one of the most notorious pugilists in town. His great reputation among circles of shoulder-hitters, occasioned by that occurrence, was thought to be sufficient to warrant him in opening a drinking saloon, where he expected to receive their liberal patronage. Accordingly, he lately became proprietor of the Bank Exchange, on the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. That saloon was closed yesterday, on account of his death.

BILL POOLE was a man of uncommonly fine physical appearance. By many he was thought to be decidedly handsome. His chest was broadly developed; he had an easy and commanding carriage, and he was expert in all his movements. The features of his face were very regular and carved; his hair was dark, and he wore a large moustache.

His residence in Christopher-street is one of a new row of small brick houses, respectable outside and comfortable within. The parlors are neatly carpeted, and the walls hung with various paintings and large prints.

He leaves a wife and one child. The latter is a boy, about nine years of age, named CHARLES. A portrait of this lad, taken several years ago, is among the ornaments of the front parlor. Mrs. POOLE and her child, we believe, are not left without means of support, though we have not been able to learn the exact amount of property of the deceased. She is greatly distressed by her husband's death—yesterday morning was almost raving. The event so worked upon her mind that she needs to be attended by a physician.

BILL POOLE, during the most of his illness, since the night of the affray, was able to talk to his family and the various friends who visited him; and about half an hour before his death he engaged in conversation with them. In fact, he was strong enough to set up in bed, propped and supported by pillows. Only a few minutes before expiring he remarked, with great distinctness of voice, "I think I am a goner. If I die, I die a true American; and what grieves me most is, thinking that I've been murdered by a set of Irish—by MORRISSEY in particular."

He gave directions to have his body opened by physicians after death. He was also particular how he should appear in his coffin. He expressed a wish to be attired in a suit of black clothes, with patent leather boots, and have a white collar folded down over his coat. His funeral is appointed to take place on Sunday next, and his remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

It is understood that "Pargene" is inclined to turn State's evidence, and BAKER is not yet arrested.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner HILTON began his investigation yesterday at 12 o'clock. The following persons were duly sworn in as jurors:

H. F. Wild	No. 426 Broome-street.
George W. [illegible]	No. 134 Sixth-avenue.
James S. Bell	No. 48 Greenwich-street.
John W. [illegible]	No. 310 Spring-street.
George Bath	No. 86 [illegible]-street.
James M. Byrne	No. 193 West Forty-fourth.
Wm. B. Drake	No. 209 West Forty-third.
James B. Sturges	No. 6 Bowery.
Arch. H. Campbell	No. 221 West Thirteenth-st.
B. Welsh	No. 40 Franklin-street.

Cyrus Shay, the first witness called in the case, being duly sworn, testified as follows: I reside at No. 11 Troy-street; I was acquainted with the deceased, and have been for the last four or five years; I have known of him for over fifteen years; during the last four or five months I have been his company almost constantly; he had a difficulty two or three months ago in the saloon, corner of Howard-street and Broadway, with a young man named Maurice Lannegan; this man came in drunk with the intention to fight Poole, and was whipped, but that affair had nothing to do with causing his death; Lannegan is an acquaintance of a man who is called "Pargene;" I have seen this "Pargene" described as having the name of Patrick McLaughlin; Lannegan is acquainted also with Baker; "Pargene" is a runner; Baker was a police officer, detailed on duty relative to emigrants; Maurice Lannegan is also a runner; I do not know that I have ever seen them together; Poole told me about six weeks or two months ago, that while he was in company with a man named Thomas Williams, "Pargene" met him by the Astor House, in Vesey-street, and insulted him; Poole said to him "Go along about your business—you ain't worth taking any notice of;" the words which Pargene used were, "You are a pretty son of a b——;" Poole laughed at him, and tapping him by the side of the head, said, "I'm too sweet for you;" Poole then passed on; a short time before this I understood that "Pargene" came into Mr. Poole's house, corner of Howard and Broadway, after 12 o'clock at night, and called for a whisky skin; the boy called Dick made it and handed it to him; he picked up the tumbler and without drinking a drop, threw the whole in the boy's face; "Pargene" then went out; [illegible]

[illegible]

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned over to this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street.

Weights and Measures.

The following notice to Captains of Police has been issued from the Mayor's Office:

[illegible]

Respectfully, &c., FERNANDO WOOD.

List of Weights, Scales and Measures deposited in the Station-houses.

One 56 Pound Weight.	One Nest 4 Pound to 1 oz.
One 28 Pound Weight.	One Set Measures.
One 14 Pound Weight.	One Set [illegible]
One 7 Pound Weight.	One Set of Scales.

Execution of Two Slaves.

MANGO, a slave of WM. ELLIS [illegible], and MELVAINE, his sister, who belonged to Miss FLORENTINE FEILVAZ, were hung on the [illegible] instant, in the jail yard of the Parish of St. Charles, for the murder of young WESTLEY LATHEN, the son of the overseer on the plantation of Mr. [illegible]. It seems that young WESTLEY was courting Miss FEILVAZ, the mistress of MELVAINE, and the latter was her favorite servant. [illegible] learning that her mistress was engaged to marry WESTLEY LATHEN, and fearing her authority would cease in that case, she induced her brother MANGO to shoot him. LATHEN came over to see his lady-love on Saturday night on horseback, and it was settled that they should marry on the Monday morning following.

While he was arranging this affair with the supposed future bride, MELVAINE had completed the plan for his murder. She accordingly, on this night, got her brother MANGO to leave Mr. LATHEN's house, so that the young gentleman would have to walk home—and then placed him (MANGO) in ambush in a deep ditch on the road that the young lover would have to take, and as he passed there the unfortunate man was shot through the head by the concealed assassin. The confession of MANGO disclosed the above facts. The two were tried before a special tribunal. The State was represented by District Attorney [illegible] D. DREUX. Both the accused were found guilty, sentenced to be hung, and last Monday expiated their guilt upon the scaffold. They met their fate calmly and firmly.—*N. O. Delta, 1st.*

"THE DEVIL NOT SO BLACK AS HE IS PAINTED."—There has been a great ado made about the election of HENRY WILSON to the United States Senate by the so-called Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. The partisan press of the South have asserted that he was originally a Free-Soiler and Abolitionist, and from this have drawn two desperately strained conclusions: 1. That the American party of the North is wholly Abolitionized; and 2. That Mr. WILSON, having been a Free-Soiler, will turn out to be an Abolition Senator, and wage an incessant war upon the Constitutional rights of the South.

We think experience will prove one of these conclusions, if not both, somewhat incorrect. This Southern Democratic argument proves too much. If the election of Mr. WILSON Abolitionizes the Northern Know-Nothings, the election, with the cooperation and cordial support of [illegible], of Senators CHASE and SUMNER, "Abolitionized" the Democratic party of the North several years since! There is no escape from this proposition. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." The rule works both ways.

But a truce to digression. Mr. WILSON is no favorite of ours, as is well known. We deeply regretted his election. Still, however, we are always willing to judge of a tree by its fruits, instead of indulging, in advance, in indiscriminate denunciation. What is exceedingly unpromising sometimes turns out quite well. It may be so with the Massachusetts Senator, although we admit we entertain no very sanguine hopes.—*N. O. Bulletin, March 2.*

CHURCH PROPERTY.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives the other day, a petition was presented, and referred to a Committee, from PATRICK H. [illegible] and 50 other Catholic citizens of Fall River, for a law relative to the tenure of church property, so that those who contribute to the erection and maintenance of churches may have [illegible]

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.

Speech of W. H. Seward.

IN THE SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

Mr. SEWARD—The Senate has been several times, to-day, reminded that at the last session of Congress, I committed what seemed to be, if not an abuse, at least an impropriety, not in saying too much, but talking too long, in favor of the Collins line of steamers. I plead, in extenuation of that course, that the Senate, in the night before the adjournment, after a long debate, had sustained the views which I then entertained, and which I now entertain; and that the next day, just before the final close of the session, when Senators were impatient to leave, and were leaving rapidly, it became doubtful whether the Senate, as it remained constituted, would not renounce those views. Therefore I deemed it necessary to guard against what would have been a surprise upon the majority of the Senate, who had voted in accordance with those views on the night before. I hope it is here a sufficient vindication of that action on my part, that the Senate itself, when it came together this session, confirmed those same views, and that the House of Representatives also, when it assembled this session, reconsidered its own position and adopted that to which I had labored so earnestly to bring the Senate. Having excused that impropriety, I will not now commit another abuse by speaking long upon this subject. I have sent for an honorable and distinguished Senator, of advanced age, who, I hope, will be here in a few moments, (Mr. CASS.) I rise merely to fill up a gap of time; and I know that such is the respect for that Senator entertained here that I shall be excused for this intrusion.

The Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) has certainly convinced me, and no doubt every one else, that he is most sincere and in earnest in opposing this measure; but I think if he would review his own positions, he would not be satisfied with them, after he should have discovered how broad and how foreign is the ground that he has occupied.

Sir, I think the honorable Senator from Connecticut stated this case with admirable precision and accuracy. It is just exactly this: Here is a contract on which the Government owes $858,000, and here is an annual appropriation bill, in which it is proposed to appropriate money to pay that sum of $858,000. No one here disputes that debt; no one here proposes that we shall withhold the money for any cause whatever; no one proposes that we shall pay a cent less than the $858,000. So far we are all agreed. It is money that is due by contract, and the contract itself cannot now be wisely, justly, or properly reviewed. So the money is due. What remains? Why, in making the appropriation to pay that sum, the House of Representatives—which originates bills of this kind, which originated the bills at the last session, at this session, and must originate them at every session—has come to the conviction that it would be wise and just to repeal a clause in the law under which that contract was made, which authorized Congress to give notice, at its discretion, after the period of two years, of a purpose to discontinue the contract. That is all. The House propose that we shall repeal that clause; the question is, whether we shall or not. That is the whole question. Of all which has been said beyond that, I have only to say, that it is foreign to the question.

What reasons are given why we should repeal that clause? One alone of those reasons is sufficient to satisfy my mind—namely, that on an appropriation bill in the last week of the session, in the last hours of the fifth day from the close of the session, it is never wise unnecessarily to raise a conflict with the House of Representatives, because, in the first place, you jeopard the passage of a great bill; and in the next place you jeopard the passage of a great many other great and necessary bills. Accordingly, we are habitually accustomed to waive additions, stipulations and provisions which we should otherwise prefer, in order to secure agreement with the House of Representatives, and to bring the business of the Government to a successful and happy termination. All the hazards which can attend any bill will attend this, if returned to the House of Representatives; for whatever difference of opinion there is here, the same difference of opinion, we know, would exist there, and would engage that House in long, strenuous and earnest debate; whatever of feeling or of prejudice; whatever of passion or of interest attaches to this question here, would attend the bill if we send it back there, and it would be jeoparded, and might be lost. What are the consequences of that? The second time the faith of the Government is broken, and $858,000 due to citizens for services actually rendered under a contract, is withheld—is not paid. That is bad enough; but besides that, come all the entangling consequences to other business.

To these considerations, what is the reply? It is that we have this power, and we please to keep it. It gratifies us to say that we will not relinquish the power of giving this notice. Why shall we not? If we are wise men, we will retain it, only because it is valuable for something; and if we are wise men, we shall give it up if it is not valuable. Now, what is it worth? Do we wish to give the notice now? There is only one honorable Senator who proposes to give that notice by virtue of the reservation contained in the contract. The whole Senate, comparatively, like the whole House, are ready to pay the money already accrued, without giving the notice. The contract has been in force for two years, and the legislation during that time has shown that it was not necessary or proper to give the notice heretofore. Then no cause has existed heretofore, and none at present exists, for giving this notice. Do you anticipate a state of things, when you will be required to give it? Are circumstances changed—changed favorably for the contractors and unfavorably for the Government? No, Sir; the mails are carried with the stipulated expedition; the pride and honor of the country are sustained; its service is completely performed, just as it was required to be; the Government has no cause of complaint, and anticipate none.

On the other hand the parties to whom it is contemplated that the notice may, in some circumstances, be given, have been unfortunate—unfortunate by a calamity that has touched the chords of the public heart most deeply, and which has so powerfully affected the mind of every individual in the country that it is painful to speak of it, even in the most public manner on so great an occasion as this. One of those ships, freighted with the lives of our fellow-citizens, has gone down into the depths of the sea. You have a bond that it shall be replaced; you wish the place of the ship supplied as it ought to be, and you expect that it will be supplied under the contract. The contractor says, if I must supply the place of this ship, for the short period which remains of the contract, will you not release me from the condition which authorizes you arbitrarily to give notice that you will discontinue the contract? It seems to me a fair appeal. Upon what grounds is it sustained and sustained? Sir, it is sustained, and well sustained, upon this ground, that notwithstanding all the figures that have been arrayed here, this line has been to the contractors an unprofitable contract—it is still an unprofitable contract. Their money has not been wasted, but it has been spent with energy and fidelity, with zeal and self-sacrificing liberality in carrying out their contract with the Government. Although this is true, it is nevertheless the fact that their stock is not now worth, never has been worth the par price, and, if their contract continues, there is no probability it will ever be worth more than sixty or seventy cents on the dollar.

The company who are to build another of these great steamships must do it with capital and with credit, either their own, or derived from some other source. Capitalists will not furnish the money to execute a contract which is in perpetual jeopardy of being canceled by legislative authority. This, Sir, is a just consideration. It is one which ought to prevail, and must prevail, against a mere speculative advantage of having power to annul a contract—a power which you expect never to have occasion to exercise.

Other considerations, I know, have been adduced here in regard to the unpleasant circumstances which attend the advocacy of this bill and its discussion here. It is said that it brings what is called a suspicion and a taint upon the purity of Congress. Sir, it is our misfortune that we make an unnecessary stipulation, and reserve in our hands a power, in consequence of which every opponent of this scheme about the purlieus of the Capitol, in the City of New-York, through the whole Union, all competitors, all enemies, all haters of COLLINS and his prosperity, will come here and combine together to urge Congress to discontinue the contract that their own private ends may be attained. Such as this is the spectacle which we see before us. Here are your VANDERBILTS and others, rivals or enemies of the Collins line, who are pressing upon Congress to exercise this power of annulling the contract, in order that they may have the benefit of it; and when the proprietors of the line come forward in great alarm and peril to defend their rights, they are told that their solicitations impair the dignity and taint the atmosphere of Congress!

Let us put an end, then, to these things, by giving up a control which is useless to us, which is injurious to the enterprise itself; and my word for it, you will never more hear one whisper of complaint throughout the land about the Collins line.

Sir, I remember the history of this case when it was here before. I remember that the same threats and intimidations were offered, the same apprehensions and alarms were excited, and the same suspicions were shown everywhere in the public mind; and members of Congress were afraid to vote the allowance which they believed to be just, because they thought the public would not comprehend the importance of the line; but the law passed, and for a time there was peace. Until the close of the last session of Congress, there was one universal acclaim of joy, satisfaction, and gratitude throughout the country, for the public spirit with which Congress had sustained this great national enterprise. Prejudice is raised against this line on the ground of Mr. VANDERBILT's offer. Sir, Congress required ships of a certain size and magnitude, combining elegance, solidity, durability, and swiftness, and COLLINS furnished them. They obtained by this contract just what was required. The contractors have given just what was proposed, and even more. Now VANDERBILT comes and says, "Dispense with some of these requirements, and I will carry your mails by furnishing you with ships of my own on cheaper terms." Could you accept that proposition of VANDERBILT justly, without, at the same time, taking the Collins steamers and paying for them? and if you do that, I wish to know what you will make by discontinuing your contract with COLLINS, and entering into a contract with VANDERBILT.

Again, it is said by some Senators, that this is so extravagant, a luxurious line. Sir, this line of steamers is, in my judgment, the proper diplomatic representative of the United States to the Old World. Who is there here that hesitated last Saturday to give a salary of $17,000 a year to the Minister at the Court of St. James—a salary with which he might maintain himself in a style worthy of the representative of this great Republic? Who is there that refused to give a salary of $15,000 to the American Minister sent to France, and of $12,000 to the Minister to Spain. Who is there that denies the justice of the appeal, that he who represents his country abroad, in its diplomacy, shall maintain the dignity of his country there? But, Sir, this line of ships—the strongest in the world, and the swiftest in the world—this diplomatic messenger traversing the ocean both ways, exchanges the salutations and the greetings of men and of nations in both hemispheres, while it opens the way for the establishment of mutual commerce between the ports of our own land and all the ports of the European continent. It is the pride of my heart that I can see that line sustained in its strength, its power, its elegance, its majesty. Sir, would you tell me that that proud position which you occupy would be just as dignified, and that you could perform your duties just as well if I should strip away all that drapery from above your head? Would you say that the Senate of the United States would lose nothing in dignity if I should strike down at a blow that beautiful collonade, and bring down that noble dome to the level of the ceilings of barracks in a military station? Would you say that was an economy in the Government necessary to be practiced by a great people?

Sir, the Collins line is the great mail carrier between Europe and America. I shall sustain it cheerfully now, and always, with every contribution which is necessary, and I shall endeavor to extend similar lines of communication across the Pacific, until we shall have encircled the world with the couriers of intelligence, and the instructions of civil and religious liberty.

I have one additional observation, and then I shall close. We are told that this is a monopoly, and that it is no way to encourage a steam marine by creating a monopoly. Sir, it is the way, and the only way, in which you can bring a steam marine into existence. It is thirty years since Dr. LARDNER predicted that steam would never be a self-sustaining agent upon the ocean. When the first steamer crossed from Bristol to New-York, the world derided the short-sightedness of the great philosopher. But, Sir, what is the fact? Thirty years have elapsed, and, although steam is so necessary and useful an agent, it is not yet self-sustaining as a navigating power across the Atlantic ocean, nor across any other ocean; and you have your choice either by the Government to aid and sustain steam lines, or to do without them altogether. It is true, the time will come when it will not be necessary to render this aid; but until that time shall come it is most wise, and just, and prudent to sustain it in this way. Honorable Senators tell us, if you will withdraw Government patronage you will have enough competitors. Sir, has not Government effectually withdrawn its patronage from railroads and left private individuals to build them? Yet what have you seen? There has never been built in the United States, nor in England, nor in France, nor in Germany, although the railroad discovery is forty years old, a railroad that was not built by a monopolizing railroad company, aided sometimes, and in this country often, by the money of Government. The Erie Canal, the most successful work of internal improvement ever made, was not built by a private company, nor by a company with its own money. On the contrary, it may be doubted whether it would ever yet have been built had it not been adopted by New-York, and constructed as a great national work.

The Late Judge Sheldon.

The following extract from a letter addressed to Hon. DANIEL CADY of Johnstown, Fulton County, by a friend of the late Judge SHELDON, and the answer of Judge CADY, were called forth by an article published in this paper in February last, and sufficiently explain their object. We insert them with great pleasure in this journal:

FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

Hon. DANIEL CADY—*Dear Sir:* The writer of "a biographical sketch," published in the New-York TIMES, in alluding to the trial of "SOLOMON SOUTHWICK" in 1812, on an indictment for an attempt to bribe ALEXANDER SHELDON, Speaker of Assembly, after stating that the cross-examination of SHELDON was conducted by you, remarks "it convinced the Jury that SHELDON was quite as willing to accept a bribe, as SOUTHWICK was to offer it."

The connection in which this remark stands, would indicate that it was simply the intent of the writer to attribute the convictions of the Jury to the skill with which the cross-examination was conducted; but as the writer has omitted to guard his readers against another interpretation, some may suppose that he intended to cast an imputation upon the integrity of the witness as well as to bestow a compliment upon the skill and ingenuity of the counsel who cross-examined him. The deep interest felt at the time by the public in anything relating to the grant of the Charter to the Bank of America; the high standing of the accused, and the principal witness against him; their prominent political positions, the number and fame of the distinguished counsel engaged, together with the bitter and rancorous spirit which characterized the political controversies of that day, all contributed to impart to "the SOUTHWICK trial" a popular interest, seldom equaled, and perhaps never exceeded by any other which has occurred in this State.

But with the lapse of time political asperities died away, and political rancor subsided, and I have always supposed that public sentiment in Montgomery County, where Judge SHELDON resided, and where the people had the best means of forming a correct judgment, had long since settled this matter in favor of his integrity.

He was soon after the trial appointed first Judge of Montgomery County, and made one of the best Common Pleas Judges that ever officiated in that county.

He was afterwards elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1821, and several years after that occupied a seat in the Assembly of this State. His integrity in the discharge of the duties of these respective offices was never questioned.

My object in writing is to obtain from you, if consistent with your views of truth and justice, a statement for publication, that shall leave no equivocal meaning to the paragraph in question. By so doing you will relieve Judge SHELDON's friends from the injury inflicted upon their feelings from what they consider a carelessly guarded remark, if not intended as an unjust imputation. With great respect, &c.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your favor of the 21st inst. Although I saw the article in the New-York TIMES to which you allude, I cannot have read the whole of it, as I did not discover that it contained anything in relation to the trial of Mr. SOUTHWICK; and I have no copy of the article to enable me to judge whether the objectionable part of it is susceptible of two interpretations. Although I was retained by Mr. SOUTHWICK, I took no part in the cross-examination of Judge SHELDON—that was conducted wholly by EBENEZER FOOT, Esq. Nothing that occurred on that trial ever for one moment interrupted the friendship between Judge SHELDON and myself, and I never had a doubt of his integrity as a gentleman, a legislator, or a Judge.

I am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully,
DANIEL CADY.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

British and French Intervention in the Cuban Question.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.—(EXTRACT.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 2, 1853.

SIR: * * * * I ought not to conclude this communication without indicating the views of the President in relation to the intervention of Great Britain in conjunction with France, in the affairs of Cuba. These Powers proposed to this Government in April, 1852, to enter into a tripartite convention for guaranteeing the Spanish dominion over Cuba. The proposition was very properly declined by this Government. To this course neither England nor France could justly take exceptions; but they have conjointly expressed dissatisfaction with certain parts of the letter of my predecessor, Mr. EVERETT, rejecting their overture. In a future dispatch, I may submit to you the President's opinions upon this joint protest, as he regards it, against some of the doctrines contained in that letter, for the purpose of having them formally presented to the consideration of the Government of Great Britain. At this time, I shall only state the fact, that a distinct intimation is conveyed by both England and France, that they will resist the transfer of Cuba to the United States, and assist Spain in case of any foreign interference in aid of the Cubans, whether openly or covertly applied, in any attempt they may make to escape from the Spanish yoke.

The course of England and France in sending their ships of war on to our coast during the late disturbances respecting that Island, without previous notice or specification of their object, and the supervision they claimed the right to exercise along that coast, were—to use the mildest expression—not respectful to this Republic. The fact cannot be disguised that both England and France suspect the United States of a design to detach from Spain the Island of Cuba, and appropriate it to themselves, without regard to the rights of Spain, or respect for the law of nations. Their simultaneous movement on that occasion is unquestionable evidence that they then indulged that belief. There is nothing in the history of our past course as a nation to justify such unworthy suspicions. It is true we have in the last half century greatly enlarged our territories, and so have Great Britain and France enlarged theirs; but we have done it in a manner that may proudly challenge the most rigid scrutiny of mankind. In our territorial expansion international law has been observed; the rights of others rigorously respected; nothing, in short, has been done to justify the slightest suspicion of rapacity. The Government of the United States is not unwilling to submit its whole public conduct in this, or indeed in all other respects, to the most scrupulous examination. But if our course had been less openly *marked by honor and honest intention*, England and France should reluctantly be our accusers. We need go no further back than to the British orders in council, and the imperial decrees of France, to show that we have been the victim of the broken law of nations—not the violators of that law. We have not subverted ancient Governments or wrested from feeble dynasties possessions which they have held for ages to add new dominions to our own; but every acquisition we have made has been obtained by an equivalent voluntarily accepted.

For many reasons the United States feel deeply interested in the destiny of Cuba. They will never consent to the transfer to either of the intervening nations, or to any other foreign State. They would regret to see *foreign powers interfere to sustain Spanish rule* in the Island, should it provoke resistance too formidable to be overcome by Spain herself.

When oppression over a colony or dependency is so severe as to excite revolt, and that revolt becomes too strong to be suppressed by the power which provokes it, the oppressor has assuredly no better right to invoke foreign aid, nor any better excuse for employing it, than the victims of arbitrary misrule have to relief from the same quarter. When it was understood that Spain had applied to the allied Sovereigns of Europe for assistance to recover her revolted colonies in America, the Government of the United States protested in emphatic terms against such a procedure; and if the protest had failed in its object, this Government would undoubtedly have had recourse to other means to arrest such interference.

It is intimated, though not authoritatively announced, that it is the design of Spain, whenever she clearly perceives that she can no longer retain possession of Cuba, to render the Island worthless to any other power at the hazard of making it a source of annoyance to this country; and that England is disposed to concur in such a measure. Though unwilling to believe that such a scheme is entertained by Spain, or could be concurred in by England, yet the suggestion is not too idle to attract some attention. We do not complain that Great Britain enforces her treaty stipulations in regard to the *emancipados* in Cuba, but if it should prove to be true that she is using her influence in furtherance of a design to fill that Island with emigrants from Africa, in order that when Spanish rule over it shall cease it may become an African colony, given over to barbarism, she ought to be conscious that she is concurring in an act which in its consequences must be injurious to the United States. Africans thus imported and held in limited servitude, and slaves now on the Island converted into apprentices, would constitute but another form of Slavery, and it requires the test of experiment to show how far such a substitute, under the inevitable abuses which would attend it, would mitigate the evils of the present system.

Cuba, whatever be its political condition, whether a dependency or sovereign State, is, of necessity, our neighbor. It lies within sight of our coast. In carrying on trade between some of our principal cities, our vessels must pass along its shore. Intercourse with it is unavoidable. Standing in that geographical relation, it is imperative upon us to require from it, whatever may be its condition, all the observances imposed by good neighborhood. It must be to the United States no cause of annoyance in itself, nor must it be used by others as an instrument of annoyance.

Great Britain, which has so many reasons for maintaining amicable relations with this country, should be unwilling to hazard the interruption of them by countenancing or concurring in any measure in regard to Cuba which in its consequences would be adverse to the welfare or tranquility of this Union.

You are instructed to ascertain as fully as possible, the views of the British Government in regard to Cuba, and what arrangements, if any, she has entered into or contemplates with Spain, either by herself or conjointly with France, relative to that island.

We should very much regret that the general condition of things in Cuba, or any particular occurrences there, should be such as to act so powerfully upon the feelings of individuals among us as to impel them to any irregular action, and to embark, as some have done, in unlawful enterprises against that island; but if, unhappily, that should be the case, the Government of the United States will do its whole duty to Spain, and use all the repressive means authorized by law, or required by honor, to restrain our citizens within the limits of duty. In this respect Spain will have no good cause to complain, or any other nation a fair occasion to intervene.

If Cuba were more favored in her condition as the dependent of a foreign power; if she enjoyed the political rights which have wisely been granted to Canada and other favored provinces; if restrictions upon her foreign trade were relaxed, our Government would be much less embarrassed in maintaining our neutral relations with Spain; and speculations upon the future destiny of Cuba, either as an independent State, or in her present or any new association, would cease to be a matter of deep interest, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic.

While other nations owe duties to Spain, she owes reciprocal duties to them. At the earliest practicable period after our Federal Union was formed this government interdicted the Slave trade. In all sections of our country it is regarded as an odious and wicked traffic. The act of Congress prohibiting it has been most faithfully observed in every part of our Union; but Spain, though under the most solemn obligations to abstain from it, has, as there are abundant reasons to believe, connived incessantly at the infraction of these obligations, and tolerated the introduction of many thousands of African Slaves annually into Cuba. What we view with sentiments of abhorrence, and have rigidly interdicted, we do not like to see practised at our own doors. In spite of all that has been promised by Spain, and all that has been done by other powers, to suppress the Slave trade, the possession of Cuba by Spain favors its continuance, and is a formidable obstacle to its suppression.

The strong desire to have this evil remedied, and the belief that it will coexist with the Spanish rule over that Island, have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to strengthen the opinion here entertained by many individuals, that policy and humanity alike favor its separation from a country which abuses the connection. If you should ascertain that Great Britain has entered into such engagements with Spain to uphold this connection with Cuba under any modification of it which is likely to be injurious to the United States, or to the well-being of the Governments on this Continent, you will have recourse to such arguments and persuasions as, in your judgment, will induce her to abandon them. * * * * * * *

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Official.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 8, 1855.

The following translation of a note from the Count DE SARTIGES to Mr. MARCY is published for general information:

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1855.

SIR: It appears from information which has reached the Imperial Commission for the Universal Exhibition that the different States of the Union intend each to appoint several Commissioners to represent the interests of their exhibitors at Paris, and that the State of New-York in particular had selected four Commissioners for that purpose. This Commission, struck with the inconvenience which would be occasioned by the presence of so large a number of delegates, has decided that it will only admit one from each State in the Union, leaving it to those among them who have appointed several Commissioners to designate the one who shall place himself in official relation with the Imperial Commission.

I hasten, Sir, to inform you of this decision, praying you, at the same time, to give it all desirable publicity; and I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration. SARTIGES.

To Hon. Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State, &c., Washington.

The family of Marshal ST. ARNAUD is about to publish a volume of his private letters. This collection, certain to be interesting, independent of its literary merits, will commence with La Vendée, and terminate with the war in the Crimea.

Richard Wagner.

We condense from the columns of the *Musical Gazette* the following critical and appreciative article on this new light in the Musical firmament. It is a valuable contribution to Musical Literature; the only one on this subject, indeed, which treats comprehensively, and from acquaintance, of all the works of the composer. RICHARD WAGNER has been aptly termed the "Red Republican of Music." Whatever the immediate success of the revolution into which he has thrown himself, good must come of it. A more intimate connection of sound and sense is, to say the least of it, desirable. It is for this that WAGNER is striving, extravagantly perhaps, but sincerely:

RICHARD WAGNER was born in the year 1813, in Leipzig. He belonged to a well-known theatrical family; one of whom (his brother) is the father of that brilliant singer JOHANNA WAGNER. Under these circumstances, a neglected education was a matter of course, and the more, as his parents died while he was yet very young, leaving the boy to himself. In such interesting company, he of course learned nothing which he could not claim as entirely his own, although his method of learning was, as he himself confesses, solely by imitation. He imitated everything he saw or heard. Was it a symphony of BEETHOVEN: he composed a symphony; was it a drama at the theatre: he wrote a drama; and all this without having the slightest idea of the rules for musical or literary composition: a very original proceeding, decidedly; and at that time he could already claim that he had a style of his own. With every step forward in life, he of course changed his opinions, his tastes, and his desires. Having had no sound fundamental education, guided by no established principles in art, his mind oscillated from one point to another; and whenever a system, a name, any production of an artistic or dramatic kind began to attract the public, there was always a certain young man, RICHARD WAGNER by name, who desired and endeavored to accomplish the same. In the course of a few years he was, by turns, a devotee of BEETHOVEN, WEBER, and—BELLINI!

WAGNER pursued his musical studies—that is, he learned everything by himself, and in his own way. At last, he received a call to Magdeburg, (Prussia,) as *chef d'orchestre*. Here his first opera, with the *words of his own*, *"The Novice of Palermo,"* appeared and vanished—the latter quite as speedily as the former. From Magdeburg, WAGNER went to Riga, invested with the same office in his new residence; and at last to Paris, with an immense amount of hopes, illusions, and poetical musical subjects, but with very little money, or knowledge of the language. It was perhaps the worst time Mr. WAGNER could have chosen for trying his fortunes in Paris, in 1839, when that system of frivolity, demoralization, and corruption, which led to the revolution of 1848, was *at its height*. *Almost the whole of society seemed* imbued with one feeling, one desire, one thought—that of enjoyment, cost what it might. The German dreamer and philosopher was soon obliged to abandon his dreams and his philosophy—all those high-flown expectations of glory and fortune with which so many young-hearted enthusiasts came and still come to Paris. Instead of all this, misery, painful misery—such as so many famous and unfamous aspirants for the favor of the public have experienced in the French metropolis. We remember seeing him at times, in Paris, moving in the society of artists like an embodied consciousness of something better in art than Parisians could understand or estimate. At last, Mr. WAGNER was forced to do as other opera composers have done before him, and as all other will probably do after him: he was obliged to find his weekly labor at the music stores, arranging the operas of others—the musical tit-bits of the day; which at that time were in the works of MEYERBEER and HALEVY, or of ADAM, at the Opera Comique. Besides this, he wrote some articles for *La Gazette Musicale*, which, it is said, are now to be collected and republished—a proceeding we should not advise, since the views of Mr. WAGNER at that time might be found to differ a little from those he now advocates. The proof of this is to be found in the fact that he deemed the grand, historic opera of MEYERBEER worth imitating—not, indeed, in its bad elements, but in its best. He therefore wrote "Rienzi," (words and music,) a long, exciting and somewhat noisy opera, in five acts, with a few successful pieces, (especially the one generally called "Chorus of Peace;") but, as a whole, much more fatiguing, both for singers and the public, than anything MEYERBEER has written. He exerted himself to the utmost to have this work, composed under the most trying circumstances, performed at the *Academie Royale*; but the means of a poor man, such as WAGNER was, were entirely inadequate to such a difficult task.

Disgusted with Paris, its public and its artists, M. WAGNER renewed his travels, and once more returned to his own country. Here, at last, fortune began to smile upon him. By some mysterious influence, (some say MEYERBEER took part in it,) he was elected *chef d'orchestre* of the Royal Theatre at Dresden—the same office which he had formerly held elsewhere. This was really a brilliant change for WAGNER, and the road to fame and wealth lay open before him. The first thing at which he set himself was, of course, the *mise en scene* of his "Rienzi." We heard the opera at Hamburg. It was the longest performance of an opera we have ever witnessed in Germany, and certainly one of the loudest. The libretto pleased us most; it was cleverly written, well adapted to the scenes, and with some truly poetical situations. But while the poet triumphed, the musician failed entirely; decidedly for such opera music, the composer had not half the knowledge and experience of MEYERBEER. The grand historical opera having failed, Mr. WAGNER considered that it might be the better to return to another style, which he had before tried. He drew forth his "Fliegender Hollander," a three-act opera, based upon the well-known legend of the Flying Dutchman. This work obtained no hold upon the public, notwithstanding the very poetical subject upon which it was based. Then came the "Tannhäuser," another fable, based upon an old German legend, and introducing well-known names and personages of the middle ages. But in spite of all this, "Tannhäuser" achieved only a *fiasco*. The Dresden public, the only one which at that time assisted at the trials of the musician-poet, generally believed that their opera conductor had become deranged; so strange, so out of place and devoid of sense seemed a work which, after all, is nothing but the common opera, prepared with somewhat better and more poetical means than usual.

Once more he became disgusted with the present; and when, in 1848, the revolution broke out, managed to compromise himself sufficiently to be obliged to flee into exile. He went to Zurich, having gained some experience, but with a dark and cloudy future before him. He had to commence anew. What was to be done? The first thing was to satisfy absolute necessities; and the only way that occurred to him to accomplish this was the writing of some revolutionary pamphlets upon musical matters. A very short one first appeared, under the title of *Die Revolution und die Musik*, followed shortly after by *Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft*, a literary work which laid the first stone of his present fame, and had the most decided influence upon his further career. It was this work which the leaders of the Schumann party in Leipzig seized hold of; it inspired them so greatly, that henceforth they swore by nothing but the *Art-work of the Future*; it was this literary inspiration which created the famous "future music" and "future men"—names which are applied to all that appertain to the Wagner party; that is to say, who support not only those views which can only be adapted to the future, but also those which may be derived from the present musical works of WAGNER.

It is attributable entirely to LISZT, and the incessant noise of some few, together with shameful attacks in the leading journal of the party, upon every one who merely seemed indifferent, or not to agree in all points with the views of WAGNER, that the public at large began to look upon that man, excited by a desire to see and hear something of him. Of course, WAGNER himself was not slow to profit by the opportunities afforded. The next book he gave to the public was his *Oper und Drama*, in which he makes some fearful attacks upon modern composers of opera, more especially upon MEYERBEER, and claims, of course, all praise and respect for the drama. His *Opera and Drama* is, in fact, nothing but a completion of the ideas professed in his *Art-work of the Future*, with all sorts of criticisms upon other subjects, among which is the rottenness of present artistic society; something which had been done before him, and which will be done after him, with more truth, and as the result of deeper observation.

The third literary work* published by Mr. WAGNER contained the poems of his three musical pieces, "Der Fliegender Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," prefaced with due remarks to his friends, for whom he professes love; for love and friendship, with Mr. WAGNER, are one and the same thing. This work is decidedly the most curious of all, not on account of the poems, but from the candor with which the author accepts the rôle of genius, and tells his friends how he came to be a genius. He adds, moreover, that his task is finished; that necessity alone had driven him to accept the office of critic, in order to explain to the world the need of another musical art than that to which it had been accustomed; that henceforth he would create the things needed, and would be nothing else than a poet-musician. As to the poems contained in the book, they are neither dramas nor operas, but legends in the frame of dramatic scenery. It is true, they are better and more carefully written than opera *libretti* usually are; there is far more poetical feeling in them; but each is at the best only a fragment of a drama, not the whole drama itself.

* Drei Operndichtungen nebst einem Vorwort an meine Freunde, von RICHARD WAGNER.

While this was going on in the literary world, LISZT, at Weimar, forced the introduction of his three operas upon the stage. The public did not at first like or wish for them; but, permitted for a length of time to listen to nothing else, they at last took a fancy to them, and we can readily believe that these pieces are at present favorites with the public of that city. But a success at Weimar has no great influence upon the managers of the German theatres; a success upon some more important stage was absolutely necessary. Where would this be more appropriate than in that town from which the most noise about WAGNER went forth—in Leipzig? And at last "Tannhäuser" was put upon the stage in that city. Most people went at first from curiosity, but as the students were constantly at hand to instruct, explain, and clear up what seemed unintelligible, the majority soon began to appreciate the merits of the piece. "Tannhäuser achieved, in reality, a decided success in Leipzig. Now, what is this "Tannhäuser?" Is it an opera, a musical drama, melodrama, or what is it? We must confess that we cannot answer this question. There are arias, duos, ensembles, *chorus*; all as they are *found* in an opera, but WAGNER and his friends assure us that "Tannhäuser is not an opera! Is it a drama? If such a man is its principal personage—a man without principle or character, irresolute and uncertain; now turning toward this, now toward that, and continually swayed by exterior circumstances—if such a hero can be the appropriate centre of a drama, "Tannhäuser" may be one. And yet, there is something of a drama in the music; interesting, characteristic music, if you will, although the libretto is decidedly wanting in character. But there is some effective music; the *finale* of the second act, the song of the shepherds in the last act, the chorus of pilgrims, are pieces which will move all such as are wont to be moved by the beautiful and the grand. But is there anything new in the ideas or the construction? The instrumentation is always full, and sometimes too heavy; but that is nothing new. The orchestration is very often so thick that the principal idea intended to express the sense of the words is quite lost. Neither can this be called very new, as *many German composers excel in this. No; for* our own part, we have found nothing new in "Tannhäuser," if we except some abrupt modulations, and the constant anxiety to represent in the music the idea of the scenes and of the words, as clearly as possible, without sufficient care for that which is well-sounding and melodious.

From Leipzig, "Tannhäuser" made the rounds of all the principal stages of Germany, with the exception of Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin; exceptions caused, most probably, by political reasons. Not so with "Lohengrin," the public would not endure nearly four hours of uninterrupted recitative, and "Lohengrin" made an unequivocal *fiasco*. Now this is the piece which must be considered as the real touch-stone of the sympathy of the public for the music of the new school, because "Lohengrin" really offers something new, at least new in our day. There is no cessation, no rest for the instrumentalists, the singers, or the public; the action moves on continually, accompanied by the music, with the exception of one or two short *phrases* where the orchestra stops, producing somewhat of a melodramatic effect. The whole is nothing but a long and tiresome recitative. Still, from a musical and poetic point of view, this is the best that WAGNER has written; and whenever his friends claim for him the name of genius, they may securely and triumphantly point to the musical characterization of *Elsa*, and to the love-scene between her and *Lohengrin*. Here are combinations of tones which no one but a genius could have drawn from the mysteries of nature. But, as a whole, "Lohengrin" has not met with that sympathy from the public, which might have been anticipated from the success of "Tannhäuser." It has been given here and there; according to some friendly papers, meeting a most enthusiastic reception; but it has, in fact, failed to secure a place in the repertoires of the theatres. Curiosity is the basis of the dramatic action of "Lohengrin", and curiosity may be said to be the principal cause of the attendance of the public upon its representation.

"Lohengrin" is the last known production of WAGNER, with the exception of some articles published in the journals in regard to his operas or his own interests. At present, he is engaged upon the composition of a tetralogy, in which the most prominent of the legends of the Edda are worked up in a dramatic form. The four connected dramas are, "Rheingold," "die Walküre," "der junge Siegfried," (the young Siegfried,) and "Siegfrieds Tod," (the death of Siegfried.) Wagner had already finished the last named poem in 1849, and it was printed in the Spring of 1853. But only for his friends and acquaintances. In the Autumn of 1853, he commenced the composition of "Rheingold," which was completed in the Spring of 1854. The "Walküre" is at present about half ready. The whole (the four dramas together,) have the title, "The Ring of the Niebelungen." What the result and fate of all this will be, lies concealed in the future. But as WAGNER himself makes it a *sine qua non* that these dramas are to be performed on three consecutive evenings, it is not difficult to anticipate but little sympathy from the public from these new inspirations, even if curiosity should attract them to see the old song of the *Niebelungen* put upon the stage. Perhaps we may witness some curious changes in the views of Mr. WAGNER after he shall have made a season's stay in London; as, undoubtedly, changes will be produced in the opinions of some English critics. Be this as it may, at present we may say that RICHARD WAGNER is neither more nor less than one of those men who anticipate a new phase in art; who represent the end of an old period of art, but not the beginning of a new one. Whenever, in past time, art has been about to make a forward step, there have been those who, by their powers of reflection and critical ability, have heralded and preluded its approach. WAGNER is such a man, and, as such, he will most certainly not be forgotten by the future historian.

KNOW-NOTHING DOCUMENTS.

Illinois State Council Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, S. C., STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the consideration of some feasible plan for combining and expressing the political power of the Order, beg leave to report:

That they recommend the election, at this session, of a State Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, whose duty it shall be to give notice to the several sub-committees hereinafter provided for, and whose further duty it shall be to correspond with such subordinate Committees as hereinafter set forth.

That at least thirty days prior to any general or special election within said Districts, it shall be the duty of said Committee to inform the Presidents of the several Councils, of such pending election, and to require them to give notice of at least one week, to the members of their several Councils, of a taking of a ballot within their Districts to select candidates for office.

That thereupon it shall be the duty of the several Presidents, to proceed, after such notice to take such ballot, and immediately and accurately return the same to said Committees, who shall immediately proceed to count the same, and shall report the result to each President within their jurisdiction, with directions that the Order cast their votes as a mass for the persons who had received a majority of said votes, and in case a majority shall not appear by the return—then the two highest names balloted for shall be returned to the several Councils and another ballot immediately taken and returned as above provided for.

That in the case of nominations for State Officers—the question shall be determined in State Council upon constitutional notice, or at their regular session.

That in Judicial elections, the counties composing such Judicial District shall by their Councils, by vote elect a Committee of five with the same powers and duties as above. Said election of Committee for each Judicial District, to be at least three months before said election.

That all members of such Executive Committees shall be second degree members.

That the said Committees for the present be elected by the several Councils, on the first meeting of each Council, after notice hereof, and afterwards biennially at the first meeting of each Council, in the month of August.

That said Committee be authorized and required to prepare and distribute to the several Councils by their Presidents—the tickets containing the names of Candidates to be supported by the Order, or may delegate such duties to the several Presidents, and that each council be assessed and required to pay the expenses of printing and distributing such tickets in proportion to their members.

That in addition to the duties above specified, such Committees shall have in special charge all matters which look towards the well-being and furtherance of the objects of the Order, and shall be specially charged to ascertain and communicate to the several Councils all the information as to candidates upon all points material to be understood by the members.

S. A. HURLBURT, Chairman of Committee.

Amended by Brother PARSONS:

That this Council elect Committees, as above provided for, in all districts, until they reach County organizations for County Officers. Report as amended adopted.

I hereby certify that the above report was adopted by the State Council, and the Committees specified therein appointed.

HENRY S. JENNINGS,
Secretary of the State Council of Illinois.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

Add to Article II—"And born within the jurisdiction, or under the protection of the United States."

Add to Article III—"Born within the jurisdiction or under the protection of the United States."

The following additional Sections to Article V.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond payable to the President and his successor in office for the use of the State Council, in the sum of five thousand dollars; which bond shall be signed by two sureties, to be approved by the President, Vice-President and Secretary.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the State Council, and pay all orders drawn by the President and signed by the Secretary and none other.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to pay all moneys which may come to his hand by virtue of his office to the Treasurer and take his receipt therefor.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to make an examination of the books and accounts of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and report thereon to the State Council at its annual meeting.

Amendment to Article IX. Strike out all after the word "Order" in the fifth line from the top, up to and including the word "jurisdiction" in the seventh line and insert the following, "Under direction of the President and State Council—and to report to the President any violation of the usages of the Order, and exercise a general supervision over the interests of the Order in his District, and decide in the first instance all matters touching the Territorial jurisdiction of subordinate Councils within his District."

Amendment to Article X. Strike out all after the word "*present*" in the third line."

Add to Rule IX. Nor shall any person who has been rejected be again proposed for membership within the next six months thereafter; and it shall be the duty of the Council to notify all neighboring Councils of such rejection."

SPECIAL VOTES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the State Council at its October Session, 1854.

1. *Resolved*, That the Amendments to the Constitution and Rules recommended by the Committee on the Constitution be adopted by this State Council as *special votes*—for the government of subordinate Councils until the next annual session of this Council.

2. *Resolved*, That when any new Council shall be hereafter organized in any city, town or village within this State, where there is an acting Council, the State President or his Deputy, shall at the time of instituting such Council, district said city, village or town and define the jurisdiction of the several Councils—and no member of an acting Council in any city, village or town, shall be allowed to withdraw from such acting Council, for the purpose of organizing a new Council without the consent of the Council from which they propose to withdraw.

3. *Resolved*, That the officers of all Councils having members residing out of their jurisdiction and within the jurisdiction of any other Council, shall transfer such members to the Councils within whose jurisdiction they reside—but this resolution shall not refer to the Councils at present organized in Freeport.

4. *Resolved*, That the Subordinate Councils be required to pay the necessary expenses of their delegates to the State Council.

5. *Resolved*, That the Secretary procure the printing of the proceedings of the State Council, in the form of a circular, and transmit a copy thereof to each subordinate Council in the State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS, Oct. 20, 1854.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Report on Amendments of the Constitution and Political Organization and of resolutions adopted by the State Council, at their session held in Chicago, Oct. 18 and 19, 1854, as the same appears of record in my office.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, Secretary of State Council.

Your attention is called to the second section of article 7 of Constitution, also rules 3 and 6 of General Rules, which must be immediately complied with by those Councils who have not yet done so.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY S. JENNINGS, Secretary.

Missouri Resolutions Against the Know-Nothings.

On Tuesday last in the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature the resolutions, which are hereto subjoined were offered:

RESOLUTIONS *against Religious Intoleration, and against the proscription of adopted citizens.*

Whereas, It has become evident from recent manifestations throughout the United States, that there is prevalent an unjust feeling of hostility towards American citizens who are of the Catholic church because of their religious belief, and towards adopted citizens because of their foreign birth; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

1. That in the language of the Constitution of the United States, "*no religious test* shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and further, that there shall be made "no law *respecting* an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

2. That in the language of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, declaratory of the rights of the people, "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; that no *human authority* can control or *interfere* with the rights of conscience; and that no person can ever be hurt, molested or *restrained* in his religious professions or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship."

3. That it is violative of the spirit of American Institutions and the sacredness of American liberties to proscribe any who may be citizens of this Republic, or to exclude them from positions of public trust and honors, either because of their "religious professions," or because of the accident of their birth, or the fact that they have chosen this land of the free as the home of their adoption.

4. That wise and patriotic motives influenced our Revolutionary ancestors, both in encouraging emigration to our shores, and in refusing to make any religious establishment for our common country; also that wisdom and patriotism both teach that it would be as unjust now to discriminate *against* any one religious denomination, as to discriminate *in favor* of any one, and that it would be as impolitic to drive off labor and population from our land, as it has hitherto been prudent and beneficial to invite it.

5. That the two great distinguishing features of our Republican Government, which give to it a lustrous preeminence above all others on earth, consist in *the equality of citizenship*, and *the freedom of conscience*, and that any political creed which either directly or indirectly *denies* the one or *restrains* the other, is unworthy of the name "American," as well as false to the future destiny of our nation.

6. That the people of Missouri will ever remain true and loyal to the letter and the spirit of our National and State Constitutions, and will neither tolerate a return to the illiberal principles of the Alien laws of JOHN ADAMS, nor to religious persecution, such as that which *forced* our Pilgrim Fathers to take up their abode in the New World.

7. That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives are requested to conform to and carry out the cardinal doctrines set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which these resolutions have been referred, are understood to be in favor of them.

The *Leader* states that Miss MARTINEAU is so dangerously ill as to leave no hopes for her recovery. "Her disease is enlargement of the heart; the end may come at any moment."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire Department Committee—Chief Engineer Carson.

The Committee on the Fire Department, (Board of Aldermen) met in the City Hall on Wednesday evening. Present—Alderman HOWARD, Chairman; Aldermen TROWBRIDGE and BAIRD, and ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer.

THE HYDRANT COMPANIES.

Alderman HOWARD stated that he had received a letter from James T. Watkins, Jr., Foreman of Hose Company No. 5[illegible], who had signed the remonstrance, in which he said that he was now in favor of having them disbanded.

ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer, at the request of the Committee, was examined, and said that Hydrant Companies were not really necessary to the Department, but having joined in good faith, he thought they ought not to be summarily disbanded, and that the best way would be for the Common Council to direct that they should not be allowed to receive any new members, and thus they would gradually become extinct.

The Chief said further, in answer to a question by Alderman TROWBRIDGE, that in his opinion, Hook and Ladder duty was the most onerous duty in the Department, and that fifteen men are sufficient for Hose Companies, and even then they could do the duty now performed by Hydrant men.

A resolution from the Board of Engineers and Foremen, requesting the Common Council to disband Hydrant Companies, adopted by a vote of 51 to 37, was then read.

The Chief was again examined, and said that Hydrant Companies were formed for the purpose of allowing firemen who had been disabled in the discharge of their duty, to finish serving their time in the Department. A great deal has been said about these Companies not having done good duty, but to my knowledge Hydrant Companies Nos. 2, 3 and 4 have turned out as many men in proportion to the number allowed them, as any Fire Company in the Department, and have performed all the duty required of them by law; but for all that, I do not consider them of any benefit, except to report hydrants that are out of order.

Alderman Trowbridge—Don't you think it would be a good plan to permit firemen who have served three or four years, or who have been disabled in the discharge of their duty, to join these Companies and finish out their time?

Chief—I do. That was the law when Hydrant Companies were first organized.

Alderman Howard—Then you think that these hydrant men should all be *cripples*? [Laughter.]

THE DECISION.

The Committee agreed unanimously to report to allow those at present members of Hydrant Companies to serve out their time, with a resolution directing the Chief Engineer not to receive any returns of new members.

By this decision, Hydrant Companies will be defunct in about five years.

The case of John Tucker, of Hose Company No. 2, was next considered.

Alderman Howard to Mr. Tucker—The Committee have decided to direct your name to be erased from the Firemen's Register. From the time you joined until you sent in your resignation, you were not a citizen of the United States. It is a "hard case," but the law regulating the Department, the Committee are bound to enforce.

In the matter of organizing Abijah Barker and his associates as an engine company, in the place of Engine Company No. 18, disbanded, Alderman HOWARD said that the Committee decided to refer the matter to the Chief Engineer, with power.

The Chief objected to this, as it was a matter referred to the Committee by the Board of Aldermen, but if they would give him full power to select a company, he would not object to consider the matter.

Alderman Howard—No; but the Committee will do as you say in regard to organizing this company.

Alderman Trowbridge—I cannot agree to this—we have no right to refer this matter to the Chief—nor do I wish to. Let us decide for ourselves, and take the responsibility. The Chief has enemies enough.

Chief—That is a matter that never troubles me in the least.

Alderman Howard—The Committee wish to delegate to you, Mr. Chief, all the power they can.

Chief—Then I would suggest that the Committee report to the Board to that effect. I don't wish to decide on men I know nothing of. I must therefore decline to act.

Alderman Baird—Mr. Chief, do we need any more Fire Companies?

Chief—No, Sir. There are already more Companies than are necessary. If any location requires a Company, one should be taken from a section of the City where there are too many.

The Committee decided to non-concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Reports from Board of Councilmen to repair house and to furnish a new carriage for Hose Company No. 19. The Committee agreed to concur.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next.

A Den of Infamy Routed.

Yesterday morning the police of the Sixth Ward, under direction of Captain DOWLING, succeeded in breaking up a notorious den of infamy on the Five Points. They arrested the following inmates: Josephine Decker, Margaret McCormick, Sarah McDonald, Elizabeth Cox, Hannah Diamond, Ellen Simpson, Mary Anne Smith, Anne Riley, Delia Putnam, Mary Burns, Mary McGoldrick, Margaret Gloster, Mary O'Donnell, Mary Anne Stewart and Bridget Moore, fifteen young females; and Thomas McDonald, of No. 85 Park-street, Patrick McGrory, of No. 27½ Baxter-street, and Andrew Cox, of No. 86 Park-street, (formerly Cross-street,) Five Points; by Sergeants POLLARD and JOURDAN.

On being brought before Justice BOGART, the women were each committed to the penitentiary for six months, and the men were severally held to bail, in $500, to answer at the Sessions the charge of keeping disorderly houses.

Passing Altered Bank Notes.

Yesterday morning a young man calling himself FREDERICK WILKINS, was brought before Justice DAVISON, at the Second District Police Court, upon a charge of passing altered Bank notes. JAMES PENDLEBURY, doing business at No. 184 Prince-street, testified that defendant purchased 38 cents worth of meat from him and gave in payment a bill purporting to be a genuine "five" on the Deposit Bank of Delaware County, N. Y., which was altered from a one dollar note by means of pasting. Another charge was preferred against WILKINS by Mrs. HANNAH OTTEN, of No. 140 Prince-street, who accuses him of passing an altered bill on the Oriental Bank of this City, at her store, in payment for three shillings worth of cake. The prisoner was clearly identified by the two witnesses, and the Magistrate fully committed him for trial. The alterations of these bank notes are beautifully executed, and there is no doubt but many more of the bills have been palmed off in various parts of the City. Hence all persons having taken any such issues, will further the ends of justice by calling upon Justice DAVISON.

Counterfeiters.

The two men arrested and charged with circulating and endeavoring to pass counterfeit $3 issues on the Mercantile Bank of Providence, R. I., were brought up yesterday morning before Judge OSBORNE, who put the usual interrogatories previous to their committal. Both are natives of Ireland, PHALEN, 36 years, and HAGAN 26 years of age, laborers. They write and appear intelligent. Of the bills and their spuriousness they deny all knowledge. They were committed to the Tombs to await the proper course of justice.

The Lottery Dealers Bailed Out.

Yesterday morning the balance of the lottery ticket venders were arraigned before Judge DAVISON, and held to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions. The following are the names of the prisoners, and those becoming bondsmen:

EDWARD C. [illegible], of No. [illegible] Chatham-street, was bailed by GEORGE [illegible], keeper of livery stable in [illegible].

JACOB [illegible], of No. [illegible]-street, was also bailed [illegible].

CHARLES A. [illegible] and [illegible], of No. 12 Crosby-st.

City Politics—Ninth Ward Whig Committee.

Last evening the Whig Committee of the Ninth Ward permanently organized for the present year. The following gentlemen were elected as officers: *Chairman*, W. A. WOOD; *Secretary*, G. B. PENTZ; *Treasurer*, A. C. JEWELL.

Lecture on the Horse.

Hon. ZADOCK PRATT delivered a lecture on "That Noble Animal, the Horse," before the Mechanics' Institute, last evening, to a numerous audience. Mr. PRATT is a tanner of eminence, and he said that during his life he had worn out over a thousand horses. He treated his subject in a manner worthy of his great experience.

A Son Stabbing his Father.

A reckless young man named CHAS. E. MAIRS, was arrested and brought before Judge DAVISON yesterday, charged with stabbing his father in the arm, at their residence, No. 469 Broome-street. It appears the parent was reprimanding the defendant, when he seized a sheath-knife and thrust it at him with great violence. The wound inflicted was quite serious, and the magistrate committed the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

Mayor's Black Book.

In connection with the Complaint Book it may be well to remind the public again that *no anonymous communications* are, or will be attended to. We are induced to make this observation from the number of such documents which have been sent to the Mayor lately, some of which contained charges of no light moment, and involved much responsibility in either recording or publishing them. In future the names of parties complaining will not be registered, or given to the press,—persons, therefore, laboring under any grievance need not be deterred from seeking redress, through dread of publicity.

That the Hudson River Railroad Company encumber the street from Gansevoort to Twelfth-street with carts and freight, and oblige pedestrians to cross the street in passing along said neighborhood.

That gangs of boys congregate around the Methodist Church at Yorkville, using very obscene language while ladies and others are passing in and out of church.

That Mr. Shaw, keeper of a liquor store at the corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, admits persons by a side door, and sells them liquor, on the Sabbath.

That the sidewalk at No. 130½ East Broadway is in a bad condition—water settling under it, and making the walking very disagreeable.

That Thirty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, is in an impassable condition. This nuisance would be bad enough if the street had never been paved, but, under the circumstances, it is shameful. Dirt and filth have accumulated to a pestilential degree, leaving barely a cart-rut in the middle of the road, and calls loudly for redress.

That gangs of boys congregate in Spring-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets, and insult ladies and others passing along. The above has become a great nuisance.

That rocks are blasted at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same being in violation of the law and very dangerous.

That spring-carts are in the habit of standing on the cross-walks at the southwest corner of Union-square, in Fourteenth-street.

That carts and wagons encumber the street opposite No. [illegible] West Fifteenth-street, and that the occupants of houses in the neighborhood throw ashes and garbage in the gutters and street.

That sidewalks in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets, are dangerous.

That rowdies congregate in Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and annoy the neighborhood.

That the sidewalk in front of Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Twelfth-street, is not paved, and the neighbors empty their ashes thereon.

Ira Wood complains that boys are allowed by the police to gamble for pennies in the street, and that policemen take no remedy to prevent this species of immorality. These acts are particularly practiced on the sidewalks around St. Peter's Church.

A citizen complains of the imperfect street signs which are placed on the corner of each street for the purpose of directing strangers and others, and recommends such as are adopted in Boston, being of cast iron and raised letters.

Geo. Thistleton complains that Charles Leighton, No. 18 Park-place, illegally detains his pension certificate, and ungenerously refuses to accompany him to the Pension office to get it cashed.

Fire in William-street.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 107 William-street, occupied by JOHN ROTH, bootmaker. The first floor was occupied by GOLDEN & MITCHELL, shade dealers, COHN & BROTHERS, cigar makers, and Mr. BAUMACH, dealer in artificial flowers. The fire was soon extinguished. The damage to the different occupants, chiefly by water, amounted to about $4,000.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

On Wednesday the Police officers attached to Justice DAVISON's Court recovered a large quantity of silks, satins, velvets and jewelry, which are supposed to have been stolen. The property is in the custody of Mr. MURRAY, the Clerk of the Court; and any person who has been robbed of such goods will further the ends of justice by calling at the Court to-day.

☞ DODWORTH gave his annual ball on Monday night, at Niblo's. There was a very large and brilliant attendance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 80, 81, 82, 10, 79, 11, 84, 12, 83, 13.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 3107, [illegible], 2631, 3496, 3495, 3497, 3490, 1901, 1902, 3143, 3517, [illegible], [illegible], 1742, 1743, 1746, 1710, 1536, 1752, 1754 to 1757, 1759, 1760, 658, 1727.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 49, 50, 73, to 83, 85 to 89, 90 to 94, 96, 97, 154, 98 to 101, 103, 104.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 122, 62, [illegible], [illegible], 1003, 1014, 1016, 1023, 1024, 1032 to 1040, 1042 to 1050, 1055, 1057 to 1050, 1061 to 1066, 534, 594.

The Case of the Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—March 8.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. The steamboat Massachusetts.—The trial of this case was continued this morning. The claimants having closed their testimony, Mr. McKeon proposed to call Mr. Drew as a witness. This was objected to by the claimants, on the ground that he should have been called before the claimant's case was closed. Mr. McKeon being called on to state what he proposed to prove by Mr. Drew, said that he wished to show that the purchase money for the *Massachusetts* was not paid by Mr. Marsden nor by Mr. Goldsmith, but by the checks and notes of other parties in this City. Judge Hall said he did not think such testimony would be material, and declined to allow Mr. Drew to be examined.

The testimony on the first question, as to the right of the claimant to intervene, being therefore closed, Mr. McKeon inquired whether the Court would go on with the hearing of the merits of the case, and decide it altogether. Judge Hall said he could not, except by the express consent of the District Attorney, allow the case to go on, without deciding the present question. Mr. McKeon said he would rather have the decision of the Court upon this matter now.

This question was therefore submitted without argument, and the Court, without comment, decided that upon the evidence, sufficient was shown to entitle the claimant to intervene and defend the suit.

The trial of the case was now commenced upon its general merits—on the libel filed to forfeit the vessel for an alleged intention to violate the Neutrality Laws. It was agreed, on the part of the Government and the defence, and so established by the Court, that such parts of the testimony in the previous case competent to be considered in the present case should be admitted as proof.

Charles J. Gossin, called by the District Attorney, deposed that an oath attached to the manifest of the *Massachusetts* was prepared by him for Captain James W. Goodrich, to take at the Custom-House; that Capt. Goodrich took the oath before a Deputy Collector, but that he did not himself witness it; there was no clearance of the steamer; I have no record of its clearance; a copy of the oath referred to being shown, witness testified that the paper produced was not made at the time he handed Capt. Goodrich the original draft; it was not made from any original in his office, nor for any special purpose connected with his office; he could not say who asked him to make out the oath.

Cross-examined—The oath is in my handwriting; the original was attached to Capt. Goodrich's manifest; I recollect very distinctly that it was attached; there were several persons present, but I cannot tell the names of any of them.

Alexander Hitchcock, William Burroughs and other witnesses were called, but not answering to their names, the District Attorney asked that the case be adjourned to Friday. Counsel for defence consented. The Court adjourned to 11 A. M. Friday.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE A REVOLT.

John West and William Whitfield were arrested on the complaint of the master of the ship *Martha Washington*, who alleges that on the 28th February last [illegible] the orders of the officers while on the high seas, &c. &c. The prisoners were [illegible] 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISIONS.

Ferris vs. Parshall.—Motion granted.

Pierce vs. Dye.—Judgment for plaintiff; demurrer frivolous.

Fitzgerald vs. Sewell.—Motion granted with $5 costs for plaintiff.

Freeman vs. [illegible].—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Burts vs. Campbell.—Motion granted; order to be made with $5 costs.

[illegible]

Randall and wife vs. [illegible].—Complaint settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—March 8.

Before Bosworth, J.

RELATION OF FATHER AND SON—LIABILITY OF THE PARENT FOR THE DEBTS OF HIS CHILD—A DISCREDITABLE SPECIMEN OF CHRISTY MINSTRELSY.

Aaron Chichester vs. Edwin P. Christy.—This action is brought by the plaintiff, a clothes dealer in the Bowery, to recover $60, the amount of a quantity of clothing, purchased of him by Edward Byron Christy, otherwise called Harrington, a minor, who claims to be the son of the defendant, the well-known delineator of negro character, and the originator and manager of "Christy's Minstrels."

For the plaintiff it was shown by young Christy, the son, that he contracted the debt and charged the same to the defendant some time in June last; that the clothing which he purchased was necessary for him, and that he had on a previous occasion purchased clothing of the plaintiff by the direction of the defendant, and had likewise charged it to his account. He also testified that the defendant had, until within the last few years, lived with his mother, who formerly and now went by the name of Mrs. Harrington, at Buffalo; that he had always regarded him as his father, and had been supported by him until the latter part of last May.

After leaving Buffalo the defendant had resided in this City, cohabiting with another woman, whom he called his wife, and the witness had also lived here with his mother, though in a different part of the City. He had never lived with the defendant after his departure from Buffalo, but had been in the habit of calling at his house in Grand-street, from time to time, and received from him money to pay his board and other expenses. In May last he had a final interview with the defendant there, who told him he was now old enough to support himself, and finally ordered him to leave the house and never return to it, or as the witness expressed it, "discarded him."

As evidence of the relationship existing between the defendant and this boy, several letters were read, written by the former to the latter, in which he several times addressed him as his son. A Bible was also exhibited, with the name of Edward Byron Christy, in the defendant's handwriting, on the fly-leaf. It was also shown, by several witnesses, that the defendant and the mother of young Christy had for many years lived openly together in Buffalo; that the door-plate bore the name of Christy, and one witness even testified that the defendant was in the habit of calling her Mrs. Christy. He had also supported her in New-York within a year or eighteen months.

Here the plaintiff rested, and the counsel for the defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground that no legitimate connection between the defendant and the boy's mother having been proved, the defendant was only liable for his support as long as he continued to recognize and adopt him as his son; but having distinctly renounced this adoption in May last, his liability for the boy's expenses ceased after that period. The Court, however, decided that the relationship and the question of the renunciation or continuance of the adoption were facts to go to the Jury.

For the defendant it was then shown, by various witnesses, that one Harrington, the reputed husband of the boy's mother, was living within a few years; and George Harrington, professionally known as George Christy, testified that he was himself the son of said Harrington, and that he had seen him within eight or ten years in Rochester. Several of the witnesses, who had been members of the defendant's company of "Minstrels," and had resided with him in Buffalo while he lived with this woman, testified that he had invariably called her Mrs. Harrington, and never his wife.

It was also shown that the boy, Byron, had received from the defendant $50 in money in April last, on his return from a voyage round the world, and $5 on the occasion of their last interview; and it was contended that these sums were sufficient to provide him with necessary clothing, and that his subsequent purchase of the plaintiff was unnecessary.

Judge Bosworth in charging the Jury, remarked that this action was founded on the allegation that the boy Byron was the son of the defendant, and authorized, under the circumstances in which he was placed, to contract a debt.

The parent of a child, who lives in his family, cannot be charged by any person for articles of any description furnished to the child, without the consent of the father. Nor can a wife make her husband responsible for debts contracted by her, unauthorized by him, [illegible] implied authority [illegible]. If, then, this boy was the lawful son of the defendant and had been in the habit of purchasing goods of the plaintiff with the father's consent, the latter would be held responsible, unless he could show that he had given notice that he would be no longer liable for such debts. For the parent is his own judge of what is proper for his own family, and no person has the right to judge for him.

If he casts his children out upon the world, they are entitled to a credit for such articles as are necessary for their support; and in the present case, if the defendant had ever recognized this boy as his son, and had then discarded him from his house, telling him never to return again, the latter would still have the right to contract debts for articles necessary and suitable for his condition and position in life, and the father would be liable for them. The Jury were to look at the facts of the case, and determine whether the articles purchased by the boy were necessary to him at the time they were purchased.

As to the question of the legitimacy of the boy Byron, he observed that if the defendant had called him his son, openly and in presence of friends, the driving of him away would not probably amount to a practical renunciation of the adoption, even had he been unlawfully begotten. The defendant had told the boy not to return to his house, but he had not told him he would not provide for him, and the Jury must determine whether this amounted to an absolute renunciation of adoption or not.

They were not authorized to hold the defendant liable for this debt, merely because on a former occasion he had sent the boy to the plaintiff's establishment to procure clothing. If the boy had gone there frequently with the defendant's assent, then the latter might be held responsible; but the previous occasion was to be regarded as an isolated transaction only, and could not be considered satisfactory evidence that the defendant had given his consent for the subsequent purchase.

But was the boy the lawful son of the defendant? There was evidence to the effect that his mother had once borne the name of Harrington, and that a man of that name, alleged to be her husband, was living within a few years; but there was no positive evidence that he was her husband, or if so, that she had ever been divorced from him. Now, if no such person as Harrington had existed, they might be justified in supposing that this boy, Byron, had been legitimately begotten; for if a man lives openly with a woman for a number of years, as the defendant and the mother of the boy had done, the law implies, from his own acts, that he is her husband; they live together as man and wife, and owing to the loose and irregular way in which the marriage ceremony is frequently celebrated in this country, the frequent difficulty of proving that marriage ever took place, the presumption would be that they have been legally married.

The jury were to determine, then, what was the character of the former connection of this woman with Harrington. If they were satisfied that she was his wife, then the boy Byron is an illegitimate child, because it has been distinctly shown that Harrington was alive within a very few years, and no divorce has been proved. If, on the other hand, they believe that the connection between herself and Harrington was illicit, then the presumption would rather be, from the fact that she lived for a number of years with the defendant, that they were man and wife, and that the child is legitimate.

If this boy was not the legitimate son of the defendant, the latter was not bound to acknowledge him or to support him, except so far as the statute required him to provide that such offspring should not become a public charge. If, however, he acknowledged him as his son down to the 23d of last May, then he was liable for his support in all suitable and necessary articles even after that period. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Banks and Glover; for the defendant, Messrs. Clark and Reed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 8.

Business was tolerably brisk in this Court yesterday. It has been no fault of the authorities that the work was not brisk before. All that the District Attorney and the Court could do, was done; but it was not till yesterday that a case could be tried. The first case was one of

GRAND LARCENY.

Joseph Sinclair was tried for stealing two watches from the store of Joseph Gagnevil, doing business at No. 61 Nassau-street. Mr. Gagnevil stated that the prisoner came to his store on January 13th, dressed in shabby apparel, and wished to select watches to the amount of $450, to be shown to a Mr. Davis, who desired to purchase them. Witness showed the watches, but would not allow Sinclair to remove them. Whereupon the latter said he would call for them in the afternoon, and desired the bill to be made out against his arrival. About two hours after he had disappeared, the loss of two watches was discovered, and suspicion rested upon him. The prisoner was subsequently arrested, and the watches were traced to his possession. He had no counsel to defend him, and Mr. C. Spencer undertook that obligation. [illegible] ed, and the Jury, after brief deliberation, acquitted him.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Francis McClusky, a youth of 15 or 16 years, [illegible] in appearance, [illegible] was tried for burglariously entering the [illegible] shop of Owen Meehan, No. 210 Avenue C on the night of Jan. 27, and stealing therefrom a quantity of [illegible]. [illegible] Blankman, who appeared for the defence, tried to set up a plea of insanity, but did not succeed. Verdict, Guilty. The prisoner will be sentenced [illegible].

[illegible]

Louis Brennan, a German, was tried on a charge of burglary in entering the dwelling-house, No. 28 Market-[illegible] one belonging to Edward D. Bailey, worth $20; another belonging to Albert Robinson, valued at $15.

Mr. Barker testified that on the evening of Feb. 2 he saw the prisoner enter the house with a key, which he assumed to be a night key; he regarded him through the side-light, and saw him take two coats from the stand. When he came out he arrested him and gave him into the custody of a police officer.

Mr. Barnaby defended, contending that there was no proof that the door was locked, and therefore no evidence of a burglary. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. He was sentenced to ten years and two months in the State Prison. The Court then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

O. U. A.

The State Chancery of the Order of United Americans commenced a quarterly session in Jersey City on Wednesday.

Miss Bunkley's Escape from the St. Joseph's Nunnery—Her Anticipated Disclosures—Threatened with Anonymous Letters.

From the Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

CREAGERSTOWN, Feb. 24, 1855.

From what is said and being done by the Roman Catholics in relation to Miss BUNKLEY's flight from St. Joseph's, they fear a disclosure of facts. After Miss BUNKLEY had been in our village some two or three days, the Superior sent her overseer to Creagerstown to ascertain whether such a young lady had been seen or heard of, where she was, &c.

Learning where Miss BUNKLEY was, and having been instructed by a Jesuit, he approached her and urged her to return to St. Joseph's, but all was in vain, for, said Miss BUNKLEY to me, "I would sooner suffer death than return to St. Joseph's." He then prevailed on her to be quiet, to say nothing about the institution, for fear of injuring it. But this is not all. Two of the managing sisters came to Creagerstown to see Miss BUNKLEY, and although they were not permitted to see her, yet they addressed several notes to her, urging her to be silent, to say nothing about St. Joseph's, for fear of injuring the institution, to return with them, and they would send her home to her father.

Finding all their plans availed nothing, what do they say? They cry out, insane, insane! and had they been aware her mind was so much impaired, she would have been sent to the hospital, Mount Hope, near Baltimore. But this time a current report is in circulation that Miss BUNKLEY was a Protestant, sent to St. Joseph's as a spy, to make observations, and thus disgrace the Institution.

Like Priest O'DONNELL, they would say, all that is said out of the Institution by a young lady novice or nun, or even by a Protestant, "is radically false."

Thinking, perhaps, Miss BUNKLEY is writing an *exposé* of Romanism and the horrid abominations practiced in St. Joseph's, they would come with their threats, thinking to frighten the young lady.

The following letter was mailed in the city of Baltimore, postmarked January 28, 1855, and sent to Miss BUNKLEY, in the city of Norfolk, Va.:

"Miss BUNKLEY: It is announced in the Frederick *Examiner*, and copied in the Baltimore papers of this morning, that you are engaged in writing a work for publication, regarding your disgraceful conduct at St. Joseph's, Emmittsburg. As it appears to be your intention to gain a little notoriety, your situation is anything but an enviable one.

"The notorious MARIA MONK, who published a few years since, 'awful disclosures,' and who, backed by a host of vile vagabond Protestants, (who are now, we learn, engaged in the same dirty work with you at Norfolk,) was confined in the New-York prison, where she had been confined as a common vagabond, thief and street prostitute, and died there. The public having been humbugged so often by such lying tales, will not soon again encourage any similar work. Do you understand that? And you may inform the Protestant preachers who are now gulling you, that all their efforts will be in vain.

"Come, now, no lies—give us the truth, and give us the names and residences of the editors all over the Union, that have made offers and solicited for a narrative of your life—aha! You are caught in your own trap—eh? Oh, shame! shame!! shame!!!—when your work appears I will give you and your fellow co-laborers such a lashing through the public press as will make you shed almost tears of blood—so I know something about you: so look out—publish the work now if you dare. Reminder to the editor of that vile sheet, the *Frederick Examiner*. Your very ob't servant."

We have every reason to believe that the above letter was written by a certain Roman Catholic priest in the city of Baltimore. His whole aim is to heap ruin, infamy and disgrace upon the untarnished character of an innocent young lady, who is well known and beloved by all her friends.

Yes, he appears like the midnight assassin with his bloody dagger concealed.

This is the spirit of Jesuitism manifested boldly and so impudently in our happy America, by a foreign priest who surrenders implicit obedience to the Captain General of that order.

Because Miss BUNKLEY was badly treated at St. Joseph's, and fled from the horrid prison in the manner she did, then called on Protestants for protection, this writer would call it a disgraceful conduct.

When he refers Miss B. to MARIA MONK, who made an escape from an old convent in Montreal, and who made "awful disclosures" of Romanism, that she was "backed by a host of vile, vagabond Protestant ministers." Now, says he, these kind of men are engaged in the same dirty work with you at Norfolk. Thus he endeavors to ruin the character of a young lady who never harmed him. Then he adds: "The public having been humbugged so often by such lying tales;" as much as to say, anything Miss BUNKLEY may write and publish will be "lying tales." Surely he cannot believe what he has uttered. But he fancies to himself all the efforts of Miss B., and those made by Protestant ministers, "will be in vain." Then why does he manifest so much uneasiness?

Last of all, he threatened to lash Miss B. and her "fellow co-laborers through the public press as will make her shed almost tears of blood." We respectfully ask the gentleman not to forget to give his name to the public when he undertakes that task. But, Mr. Editor, this writer does not forget to give you a passing notice, where he speaks of "that vile sheet, the *Frederick Examiner*." As I know you will do the gentleman ample justice, we will dismiss the subject for the present.

GEO. W. ANDERSON.

Threats, denunciations and proscription have been practiced in vain, to divert us from what we most sincerely hold to be our line of duty. The reader, who has carefully watched the reconstruction of political parties and the issues which have brought them about, must also have noticed the unconcealed effort to muzzle the American press, and seen with rejoicing the many instances in which journals have had the independence to assert their freedom and resist the tremendous influences brought to bear upon them.

Indeed, we sometimes think the headlong proscription of our former Roman Catholic friends was a necessary spur, without which the press was in danger of subsiding into apathy—the first step towards decadence and corruption. But now it is aroused, and nerving itself to the task, has gathered facts, and spread abroad information that has justly alarmed an indignant people, and summoned all their energies to forefend the blows and plots of a terrible secret and ruthless enemy—Jesuitism.

We would say to writers of anonymous letters, and their sympathizers, that their hatred and abuse move us not; we expect no better things from them; and, finding in the approbation of those whose good opinions we value the highest encouragement, shall continue in the fulfillment of our assumed duty, regardless of the shafts of envy, hatred, malice and detraction.

Appropriations.

In the Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, we find the following items:

To pay Superintendents of Indian affairs	$12,300
To pay the several Indian Agents	42,750
To pay other Indian Agents, arrearages, &c.	15,382
To pay interpreters	23,700
To pay clerks to Superintendents	3,700
To pay Indian presents	5,000
To pay for provisions for Indians	11,000
To pay for buildings at agencies	10,000
To pay contingencies of the Indian Department	36,000
To fulfill 6th Article of treaty of July 27, 1853	18,000
To pay expenses connected with same	5,000
To pay interest due Cherokees	[illegible]
To pay 19th installment due Chippewas	9,500
To pay 19th installment in goods	22,000
To pay expenses of selecting reservations	3,000
To pay 1st installment under treaties of Sept. 26, 1854	19,000
To pay for clothing, &c., under same treaty	6,000
To purchase agricultural implements under same	5,000
To pay Indian debts under same	90,000
To pay debts of Bois Forte band, under same	10,000
To pay 1st installment [illegible], &c., to same	[illegible]
To pay smiths and assistants under same	5,040
To pay for support of smith shops	[illegible]
To pay for provisions under Treaty of July 29, 1837	2,000
To pay for tobacco under same	500
To pay 14th installment under Treaty of Oct. 4, 1842	[illegible]
To pay same in goods under same	10,500
To pay for support of schools under same	2,000
To pay for tobacco, &c. under same	2,000
To pay expenses of negotiating with Lake Superior Chippewas	[illegible]
To pay permanent annuity to Chippewas of Saginaw	1,000
To pay same in money and otherwise	[illegible]
To pay same in silver	1,000
To pay [illegible], &c.	[illegible]
To pay education, &c.	1,000
To pay permanent annuity in goods to Chickasaws	3,000
To educate New-York Indians, Winnebagoes, [illegible]	1,800
To pay permanent annuity to Choctaws	3,000
To pay for support of light-horsemen for same	600
To educate same	6,000
To pay blacksmith for same	600
To pay for iron and steel for same	320
To pay permanent annuity to Christian Indians	400
To pay same to Creeks under Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790	1,500
To pay same to same under Treaty of June 16, 1802	3,000
To pay same under Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	20,000
To pay blacksmith and assistant for same	840
To pay for iron and steel for same	270
To pay 18th installment under treaty of March 24, 1832	1,000
To pay for iron and steel under same treaty	540
To pay for wheelwright for same	600
To pay for education of same	3,000
To pay for same, under different treaty	7,000
To pay blacksmith, under treaty of Feb. 14, 1833	840
To pay for iron and steel, under same	270
To pay wagonmaker, under same	600
To pay for assistance in agricultural operations	2,000
To pay for education, under same treaty	1,000
To pay Delawares, under different treaties	77,790
To pay Seminoles, or Florida Indians	3,000
To pay certain installments to the Iowas	56,757
To pay interest to Kansas Indians	10,000
To pay installments to Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	13,910
To pay installments to Kickapoos	35,000
To pay installments to Menomonees	26,530
To pay installments, &c., to Miamies	50,175
To pay Eel River Miamies	1,100
To fulfil treaty stipulations with the Navajoes	5,000
To pay certain installments to the Omahas	40,130
To pay certain installments to Osages	25,456
To pay Ottoes and Missourias	47,000
To pay Ottawas, annuity, &c.	4,300
To pay Ottawas and Chippewas	38,740
To pay the Pawnees	1,000
To pay annuities, &c., to Pottawattomies	83,730
To pay Pottawattomies of Huron	400
To pay the Weas	2,650
To pay Rogue River Indians	3,000
To pay Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	73,000
To pay Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	22,870
To pay the Senecas	3,660
To pay the Senecas of New-York	9,750
To pay Senecas and Shawnees	2,060
To pay Shawnees	105,000
To pay Six Nations of New-York	4,500
To pay Sioux of Mississippi	305,280
To pay Stockbridges	825
To fulfill Treaty of Fort Laramie	70,000
To pay Umpquas	550
To pay Utahs	5,000
To pay Winnebagoes	97,458
To pay Wiandots	711,606
Total	$3,377,905

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

The leading items in this category are as follows:

Compensation and mileage of Senators	195,710
Compensation of Officers of Senate	[illegible]
Contingent expenses of Senate	194,000
Compensation and mileage members of House	604,978
For compensation of officers of the House	42,000
For Contingent expenses of the House	365,222
On account of Congressional Library	15,500
President's salary	25,000
Secretary to sign land patents	1,500
Compensation of Secretary of State and assistants	48,342
Incidental expenses connected with State Department	56,625
Expenses of Northeast Executive Building	7,100
Expenses of the Treasury Department	694,830
Contingent expenses in same	50,250
Light House Board	750
Expenses of Southeast Executive Building	244,368
Department of the Interior	335,946
Contingent expenses in same	165,777
Contingent expenses in Eastern wing of Patent Office	7,400
Surveyors General and their clerks	186,618
War Department	108,240
Contingent expenses in same	12,750
Expenses of Northwest Executive building	7,264
Expense of building corner of F and Seventh-streets	17,398
Navy Department	97,390
Contingent expenses in same	6,300
Southwest Executive building	6,265
Post-Office Department	610,538
United States Mint at Philadelphia	163,300
United States Mint at New-Orleans	67,000
United States Mint at Charlotte, N. C.	11,400
United States Mint at Dahlonega, Ga.	12,100
United States Mint at San Francisco, Cal.	140,000
Assay Office, New-York	124,400
Expenses of Oregon Territorial Government	36,000
Expenses of Minnesota Territorial Government	31,300
Expenses of New-Mexico Territorial Government	33,500
Expenses of the Utah Territorial Government	33,000
Expenses of Washington Territorial Government	33,500
Expenses of Nebraska Territorial Government	35,625
Expenses of Kansas Territorial Government	34,700
Judiciary	386,000
Miscellaneous	750
Independent Treasury	145,000
Coast Survey	445,000
Lighthouse Establishment	1,072,934
Deficiency in Revenue of Post-Office Department	1,100,187
Continuation of Custom-House at Charleston, S. C.	200,000
Continuation of Custom-House at New-Orleans	275,000
Complete Custom-House at Bath, Me.	10,000
Salaries of U. S. Ministers to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Chili	31,000
Salaries of Secretary of Legation to same	18,000
Minister Resident to Turkey	6,000
Dragoman to Turkey	2,500
Francis Dainese, late U. S. Consul at Constantinople	3,594
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires and Ministers Resident	76,500
Salary of Clerk of Legation, London	800
Contingent Expenses of all Missions	40,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.	
Contingent Intercourse with Barbary Powers	3,000
Salary of Consul at London	2,000
Salary of Commissioner of Sandwich Islands	5,000
Interpreters, Guards, &c., of Turkish Consulates	2,000
Office Rent of Swiss Consuls	200
Salary of Commissioner to China	9,000
Salary of Interpreter and Secretary to China	—
Salary of Consul General to Alexandria	—
Compensation of Consuls at five Chinese ports	3,000
For relief of James Keenan, Consul at Hong Kong	561
American sailors in foreign countries	125,000
Clerk hire, and other expenses, London Consulate	2,800
Salary Consul at Beyrout, Syria	2,000
For rescuing citizens and vessels of United States	2,000
For stationery, postage, &c., United States Consuls	10,000
Expenses of intercourse with foreign nations	980,415
Registers of Lands and Receivers of Public Moneys	216,000
Expenses of depositing Public Moneys	100,000
Incidental Expenses of Land Offices	74,300
Expenses of California Land [illegible]	[illegible]
Survey of Lands in California and new Territories	[illegible]
Resurveying certain Lands in Michigan	16,000
Resurveying of other Public Lands in Upper Peninsula of Michigan	4,000
Resurveying in Illinois and Missouri	2,000
Resurveying in Arkansas	3,000
Correction of Defective Surveys in Arkansas	4,000
Surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates	25,000
Retracing or removing the Florida Surveys, &c.	10,000
Preparing Unfinished Records of Land Surveys	20,000
Resurveying, &c., in States where the office of Surveyor General has been or shall be closed	3,000
Expenses of Land Surveying	203,071
Surveying public lands and private land claims in California	150,000
Rent, investments, &c., Cal. Surveyor General	18,000
Surveying [illegible], Oregon	3,000
Surveying townships, &c., Oregon	25,920
Rent Surveyor General's Office, Oregon	3,000
Surveying townships, Washington Territory	30,000
Office rent, &c., Surveyor General, Washington Territory	3,000
Rent, &c., Surveyor General New Mexico	3,000
Translator to Surveyor General of New-Mexico	2,000
Expenses Surveyor Gen. Kansas and Nebraska	6,000
Surveying in Kansas and Nebraska	101,000
Surveying the Keys off Florida coast	20,000
Surveying the Islands on coast of California	40,000
Boundary line between United States and Mex.	71,480
Surveyor General of Utah Territory	3,000
To clerk in office of Utah Surveyor General	4,000
Rent, &c., Surveyor General's office, Utah	2,000
Surveying expenses in California and new territories	[illegible]
Compensation of officers of Penitentiary of D. C.	11,330
Compensation of three Inspectors of Penitentiary	1,300
Support of said Penitentiary	[illegible]
Expenses of different U. S. Courts	800,000
Support and [illegible] of Insane of District of Columbia	16,000
Finishing and furnishing hospital building, &c.	13,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
To messenger of main Capitol furnace	450
To laborer in charge of Capitol water closets	450
[illegible] Capitol square	15,000
Compensation of public gardener	1,440
Laborers, public grounds and President's garden	[illegible]
Keeper of western gate Capitol square	[illegible]
Two Day Watchmen, Capitol square	1,000
Two Night Watchmen, President's house	1,000
Doorkeeper at [illegible]	[illegible]
Assistant Doorkeeper, President's house	430
[illegible] Bridge, &c.	[illegible]
Two Drawkeepers at Eastern Potomac Bridge	1,150
To the Auxiliary Guard	[illegible]
[illegible] of 12 pumps in Washington [illegible] Armory	[illegible]
Repairs of public pumps	[illegible]
Hire of carts on public grounds	1,000
Tools for same, &c.	[illegible]
For trees and tree boxes, and repair of pavements	3,000
Night Watchmen for protection of public statues	[illegible]
Repairs of Capitol, &c.	3,000
Repairs on President's house	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Removal of Franklin Fire Company's old engine-house	3,000
Constructing a new dome, Capitol	100,000
For Public Reservation No. 2 and Lafayette square	3,000
Inclosing circle intersection of Pennsylvania-avenue with New-Hampshire-avenue and K. and Twenty-third-streets	4,000
Inclosing triangular space formerly occupied by the Western Market House	3,000
Repairs of Pennsylvania-avenue	[illegible]
Purchase of books for President's Library	[illegible]
To complete and revise the grading of Washington, &c.	14,000
Taking care of grounds south of President's house	[illegible]
Completion of east wing of the Patent Office	[illegible]
Lighting President's house, Capitol, &c.	[illegible]
Fuel for President's House	1,000
To furnace-keeper, President's house	[illegible]
Furnishing new wing to Patent Office	10,000
Collecting agricultural statistics, and distributing cuttings and seeds	50,000
Engravings and illustrations Mexican boundary survey	50,000
Transportation of persons from San Diego to San Francisco for violation of United States Neutrality laws	1,000
Salaries of California Land Commission	120,000
Twenty-four copies of Globe to each Member and Delegate	17,000
For binding the above volumes	6,940
Reporting Debates, 2d session 33d Congress	7,000
To seven reporters of the *Globe*, $800 each	5,600
For twenty-four copies of the Globe of 1st session 33d Congress for Delegates from Kansas and Nebraska	[illegible]
Additional amount for binding documents	[illegible]
Ditto for engraving and lithographing	60,000
Expenses of Census Bureau	[illegible]
Deficiency in Printing Appropriation for Departments	22,875
For paper, and completion of Senate printing	[illegible]
Ditto for the House	60,000
Norman R. [illegible]	[illegible]
To House Draftsman of Maps of Public Lands	[illegible]
Expenses of Public Buildings and Grounds	660,310
Publication of United States laws	[illegible]
Compensation of Chief Justice, two Associate Judges, and Secretary of Oregon	6,000
Amount due Joseph Lane, ex-Governor of Oregon	1,404
To Chief Justice, two Associates, and Secretary of Washington Territory	3,500
To Chief Justice and two Associates, Minnesota	[illegible]
To Chief Justice, two Associates, and Secretary of Utah	2,500
Contingent expenses Utah Territory	1,500
To Governor, Chief Justice, two Associates and Secretary of New-Mexico	3,500
Clothing the army, camp equipage, &c.	130,000
Increased pay clerks of United States Mint, Philadelphia	3,000
Deficiency in appropriation for Philadelphia Mint	37,000
Deficiency for San Francisco Branch Mint	60,000
New roof for Charlotte Mint	5,000
Additional compensation Assistant Treasurer, New-York	2,000
Do. to Clerk of Treasurer, Philadelphia Mint	500
For Comptroller of San Francisco Custom-House	[illegible]
To complete the Utah Penitentiary	15,000
For lighting and ventilating the Treasury Building	24,000
To render the Philadelphia Mint fire-proof	125,000
To Little & Brown, for additional printing	4,120
To complying with resolution of House of Representatives, Dec. 20	3,000
Outfit of U. S. Minister to Spain	[illegible]
Outfit of Chargé d'Affaires to New Granada	4,500
United States Registers and Receivers of Lands and Moneys	110,000
Incidental expenses of the several Land Offices	11,000
Expenses of depositing public moneys	41,000
For books for new Congressmen	7,000
Stationery for Members, at $25 each, this session	7,010
Miscellaneous items	10,000
Oil for Light Houses	25,000
Commissioners appointed by Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain	3,000

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* THURSDAY, March 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly dealt in, at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 3,000 lbs. American Yellow were purchased at old prices.

COFFEE—Is extremely scarce, and some owners claim higher prices. The day's sales include 900 bags Java on private terms; 3,000 Rio, at 10c.@11c.; 200 bags, (by auction,) at 9½c.@10c.; and 100 St. Domingo, at 9c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Appears in rather better demand at steady prices, with sales of 2,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9½	9¼	9½	9
Middling Fair	9¾	10½	10½	[illegible]
Fair	9¾	10½	11	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still pretty active and buoyant, though the reduced stock and enhanced claims of owners interfered with business. The Eastern and local inquiry is the most animated. Shippers can hardly afford current rates. The day's sales reach 5,700 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 75 @ — —
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible] @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	[illegible] @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian continues in lively request, mostly for home consumption, and is very firm, with sales of 1,500 bbls. free, at $9 37½@$10 37½, for common to extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is also brisk, and buoyant in price; the sales comprising 3,200 bbls., at [illegible] for mixed to straight; and [illegible]@$10 62½ for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is as scarce as ever, hence it is still held above the views of buyers, and is quiet in consequence. A parcel of 2,000 bushels fair Southern White brought $2 25 ⅌ bushel. Rye is also in very light supply and is held higher but is somewhat [illegible] in value. Barley has not varied. There were 4,000 bushels Barley Malt taken at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, as before quoted. Corn continues to tend downward, depressed by full supplies, and the prevalence of a but moderate demand. The day's operations include 60,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for Southern Mixed; 92c.@96c. for poor to good do. White, and 95c.@97c. for do. Yellow ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported to-day of 400 bales River at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs., which indicate a further abatement.

HOPS—Are plenty and languid at 15c.@25c. for last year's crop ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $30@$31, usual credit, ⅌ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other kinds.

HONEY—There have been 100 bbls. [illegible] taken for export on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand at $2 [illegible] ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Holders are still asking prices above the views of buyers. Hence, there is very little doing.

LIME—Rockland is dull and declining; being now quoted as low as $1 for Common and [illegible] for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, reported at 26c.@27c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is steady, [illegible] but is inactive. Sales have been made to-day of 300 bbls. Spirits do. at 45c.@46c. ⅌ gallon; and 300 bbls. Common Rosin, at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bbl. delivered. The demand is limited for Tar, which, however, is quoted firm.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain about the same. Linseed is in fair request and is realizing 87c.@88c., cash, ⅌ gallon. The inside is the rate generally claimed by holders of large lots. Winter Lard Oil is pretty active at 90c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly offered, and is still firmer, with a fair inquiry. The day's sales add up 1,200 bbls., at $14 for new Prime, $14 25 for old Mess, $15 50@$15 75 for new Mess; and proportionate rates for other kinds. Dressed Hogs are less active and we quote at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in fair demand, and are steady, with sales of Hams at [illegible], and Shoulders at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Bacon is less active, but quite firm at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is pretty brisk at former prices, 250 bbls. having been sold at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is still unaltered—the sales including 250 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., [illegible] for Repacked do., and $18 for Extra Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at [illegible] ⅌ tce., with sales of 100 tces. within this range. Beef Hams are sought after at $16@$18 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is freely taken at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for State Dairy, and [illegible] for Orange County, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in [illegible] at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales were reported, to-day, of 200 tierces good to choice, at $4 50@$5 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained. The amount on market is very limited. The day's sales consist of 200 hhds. Cuba at 5c.@5½c.; and 150 hhds. [illegible] ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime brought 12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales [illegible] to-day, of 300 bbls. State and Prison, at 37c.@38c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very moderate, and rates were unchanged. For Liverpool the engagements included some Cotton at [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible]. For London and Glasgow [illegible] were checked business.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855.

☞ SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, London, are the authorized Agents for the New-York DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES. Persons living there, wishing to subscribe for, or advertise in either, can do so by applying as above.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] intended for publication, must be accompanied by the [illegible] name and [illegible], not as a guarantee of the [illegible] of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be unfit for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Com. Vanderbilt and Congress.

"Commodore" VANDERBILT has returned from Washington in rather unfortunate spirits. Possessing a large capital, upon which he is willing to draw freely to accomplish his ends, and endowed with a more than ordinary share of energy and perseverance, he is accustomed to succeed. Under these circumstances he submits to defeat with a very bad grace, and imitates the wondrous magnate who sits in the White House, in condemning the stupidity of Congress, because it could not be made to believe in the policy or propriety of violating its faith in order to enable the said "Commodore" to carry to a successful issue his personal quarrel with the Collins Steamship Company. Judging from his past history, we shall expect soon to see the "Commodore" setting up an "opposition" Congress, at half price, and taking the legislation of the country on contract at so much per quire of foolscap.

The "Commodore" is out in the papers with a long letter on "subsidies to ocean steamers," in defence of the Executive Veto of the Steamer Appropriation bill. In the course of this document, he first disclaims ill will towards the Collins Line or any of the gentlemen interested in it, and then proceeds with a series of insidious imputations upon them and their management of their business, such as from any one who did not profess friendship, would look very much like the emanation of bitter hate, without the courage to give itself open, above-board expression. This seeming inconsistency, perhaps, may be attributed, not to ill-will towards Mr. COLLINS, but to a sort of general dissatisfaction with "all the world and the rest of mankind."

There is one important point in the history of this unsuccessful enterprise of Mr. VANDERBILT's, which his very long letter fails to develop. It was openly charged upon the floor of Congress, by the Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, that Mr. VANDERBILT, before putting in any bid to carry the mails to Liverpool, called upon Mr. COLLINS, told him that he thought of competing with him before Congress, but that he would refrain from doing so if he (Mr. COLLINS) would put back two of his ships to the Allaire Works for repair, and purchase the steamer *Ariel*, then on the stocks, for $250,000—that Mr. COLLINS declined, considering the *Ariel* worth not over $150,000, and that the additional $100,000 was asked simply as "hush money," and that then Mr. VANDERBILT declared his purpose of putting in his competing bid, and went to Washington and commenced his disastrous fight. It was natural that gentlemen at Washington should look upon this transaction, unexplained, with a rather unfavorable eye. It savored very much of what would be called a black-mail operation between other parties,—hence, probably, the very small vote in the Senate for the VANDERBILT proposition, immediately after the veto of the Steamer bill.

This little occurrence has never been denied by Mr. VANDERBILT, that we have heard. Perhaps it can be explained. We do not suppose it will be denied. Indeed, Mr. VANDERBILT is understood to have mentioned it to at least two other gentlemen, with an expression of surprise that Mr. COLLINS did not come down at once in favorable response to so moderate a demand. The fact is, the "Commodore" has become so accustomed to bringing down his game, that it is not to be wondered at if he *does* expect it to fall the instant he points his gun. But others, of less experience, sagacity and enterprise, can hardly enter into the spirit of this sort of proceeding, and be satisfied of its morality. And even if they *were* satisfied on that point, $100,000 is a good deal of money to most people, and looks at least a cipher too high as the price of Mr. VANDERBILT's leniency. As the "Commodore" likes newspaper notoriety, he will perhaps be glad of the opportunity to explain.

One point more. The "Commodore" seems to *feel* the necessity of apologizing for his apparent hostility to the Collins Line, and labors hard to show that his real purpose was not to injure *that* line, but to establish an additional one to compete with the Cunarders. Of course we would not doubt Mr. VANDERBILT's word on this subject; but if he really is friendly to the Collins Line, there is again great need of an explanation on his part, to show what was the consideration, then, for which Mr. COLLINS was to bind himself to put an amount of work in the hands of a particular firm, and to pay an exorbitant sum for a ship on the stocks, as the price of the abandonment of his rival scheme!

☞ The pugilistic affray, which recently occurred at Stanwix Hall, has found its natural result in the loss of life. WILLIAM POOLE died yesterday at his residence in Christopher-street, in consequence of his wounds, after eleven days of intense suffering. POOLE has been noted as a leader among the "fancy men." He has been cut off in the prime of life. The attack upon him, however it may have been provoked by previous conduct, does not appear to have been induced by any direct overt act on his part; and hence the fierce onslaught that was made can scarcely be considered in any other light than that of a premeditated and deliberate attempt at murder. The investigation of the case is very interesting. We publish it in full.

A Word to Some in the Family.

The delightful weather we have enjoyed for a week past ought to have tempted the most delicate of our feeble folk out on walks of pleasure or business. The streets have been in good condition for pedestrians, though bad enough for carriages; the sidewalks free and dry, and the crossings, except near the rivers, commendably clean. Each night the air has been balmy, and only comfortably cool; and the moon is just such as lovers best appreciate in rural retreats. The sun, meanwhile, is not oppressive for heat, nor is there any frost in the wind. Indeed, the weather has been of that delightful temperature, that we *stop* and *consult our pocket diaries to* learn what month *it is*, if we would date a letter, and what season is instant.

It is a great pity, with such big, flat feet as *our ladies* possess, (we beg their pardon,—it is only of theirs as compared with the Chinese ladies' we speak,) that our sisters, wives, and female cousins should be such miserable walkers. *It is sad to see the sons* of such sires as ours were, out of breath on walking a mile; waiting fifteen minutes at a corner for a horse-car, and the privilege of standing in it while it creeps up a steep grade from necessity, and down the hill from fear—a distance that a smart lad can compass on foot while they are waiting. A City car or an omnibus is a *great convenience* in a stormy day, though wise people do not go far out of their way to take it in a storm, knowing that it is quite sure to be full. But in such joyous Spring weather as this, one who prefers riding in a close carriage of any sort to walking, may well ponder whether he has not a constitution so weak, and a physical frame so feeble, that, like consumptives and the insane, he has no right to live otherwise always than as a bachelor, or to risk bequeathing his weakness to a descendant.

Just now that everybody is looking around for a residence for the next year's occupancy we would suggest that a mile or two from the place of business ought not to be objected to, nor should the bill for rides about town be a large one on any account. He who cares anything for his health should deem the time well spent which is devoted to the exercise of a brisk walk. Low fares on the railroads are, after all, we fear, a curse to our people; and if, as has been proposed, they should be reduced still farther, from five to three cents, we doubt not the necessity of new lines through all the little cross streets would be created soon. Strange that we do not see in our pale waxen faced men the signs of our growing impotence, and in our delicate, bloodless women tokens that the race degenerates. The Eastern war is developing to the world the wretched inefficiency that characterizes the aristocracy of Britain, yet in the matter of physical education will it be denied that British lords and ladies are far better trained than our self-made aristocrats?—self-made, we mean, as distinguished from those that generous Nature had a hand in manufacturing. The English "upper class" prides itself even yet on its national out-door amusements, its athletic and manly sports. Its ladies feel it no disgrace to take long walks, and hold it not uncomely to be at home in the saddle. Our "upper class" has long aped all its weaknesses and omitted its most creditable features. Not only so—or, it would be tolerable. But the less pretending circles are infected, too. Almost every retired merchant who has a family of girls finds one among them who boasts herself of her delicate health,—who enjoys a hysteric fit at every unusual noise and is never safe with a closed door betwen her and the bottle of invigorating salts. If the father is worth a hundred thousand, the daughter too often feels called *upon to be a perpetual* invalid, except on ball nights, and when the first fashions of dry goods are exposed by the *tradesmen. Five hundred thousand justifies* the most robust of all the *girls in terrible* swooning fits, even in public, and utter helplessness about the ankles.

It ought to be preached in all quarters, and loudly, that physical weakness is a sure precursor of mental imbecility. Feeble men flash out very respectable fancies sometimes; but they are not trusty, nor of much service, except through seconds. Sound minds need sound bodies to operate in and through. Americans who have feet ought to use them. For their childrens' sake if not for their own, they should walk more, work more, live more in the open air. They should encourage healthful plays in their children, and teach them that it is no sin to play tag, romp, and run "like mad" in the streets, when school is out and work is done. Otherwise our full-length statues will seem collossal in the eyes of the puny people that will call themselves by our names a couple of centuries hence, and prate of the old-time virtues as if they had inherited them.

Materials for American Literature.

Using the word Literature in its broadest sense, it must be apparent to every one that a magnificent field for intellect, in all its abstract and artistic shapes, is opening before us. The past has been gathering materials for our hands. Amid the stir and bustle of a new world, the landscape changing from natural luxuriance to cultivated beauty, the forest disappearing from its original scene to reappear in the crowded harbors and thronged city, there has been a steady accumulation of all that can be needed to stimulate thought and quicken fancy. The most significant fact in this connection is, that the historic incidents of our national life are most closely related to the essential nature and social progress of man. No other aspect of civilization has presented so completely and so instructively the subordinateness of circumstances to the true idea of manhood, nor brought out so fully its vital relations to the divine law of Christianity. For two centuries this illustration has been unfolding its import. Starting, not from conventionalities, but from great and genuine principles, we have been working out results, that are novel simply because human nature has hitherto been the creature of other agencies than its own intuitive will. Our individual and national mind had to be educated into an adjustment to this new condition of humanity. In part only, were we ready for it. A good deal had to be suffered and time had to elapse before we could appreciate our strange position. Is it then at all surprising, that our Literature has not yet represented our character and deeds? And ought we to regret, that nationally we have *done so little in this useful and attractive department* of intellect? Viewed in a proper light, the want of a distinct and original Literature—*such an one as would adequately* express our own peculiarities—ought to be regarded as a matter for congratulation. The vast meaning of our "mission" has been but *slowly apprehended; and hence it is fortunate* that Literature has not undertaken to decypher it.

If, therefore, our National Institutions are to have any direct influence in shaping American Literature, it augurs well for its future interests, that it has not been prematurely developed. For it must be obvious that a thorough emancipation of our intellect from all false associations, hereditary errors and seductive conventionalities, at least so far as they might interrupt the natural and healthy action of our own genuine local sentiments, was absolutely necessary as a preparation for such a work. The simple difficulty hitherto has been, that we have not had a distinct and definite American mind. But time is bringing about a vast change. The country is individualizing itself more and more. Its progress and power are deepening the contrasts between itself and Europe. Our intellect is assuming its own sphere. Our wants are stimulating taste. And hence we shall soon be prepared to make as broad a mark on the literature of the day as we have already made on its political science. Our Politics were not a rapid growth. They date back to MILTON, HAMPDEN, SIDNEY. A great number of events, a host of heroic actors, a continuous current of circumstances, were all requisite to mature our republican system. The same law has governed our Literature; the same lapse of time has been needed to inspire and direct our mind; and consequently, our books now begin to embody an American spirit, that is as characteristic as our institutions. Whenever a people have the materials for romance, history, criticism and philosophy, they will be sure to have writers of genius to put them into permanent and attractive forms. We have reached this point. We have attained to that stage of experience, in which nations have ideas, sentiments and hopes of their own. Everything desirable in the creations of genius will follow; and the world will not have to wait long, before the productions of American mind will take in general literature, a place of equal importance with the political science of our country.

Government of "Shams."

It is not often that men can see a palpable case of historic justice. The punishments to nations are terrible and sure, but they are not always clear to the common mind. The philosopher can trace them, and can give to the learned world the connection between the causes long working and the fearful results; but such reasoning makes little impression on the masses of men.

Before the French Revolution, there were political prophets of that event; and since, there have been philosophical historians to explain it;—but still, how few in any country fully admit that corruption in rulers and a dead routine of official management must, inevitably, as a law of nature, bring after them their crop of terrible evils.

For a long time now in England, men whom the world sneered at or ignored, like CARLYLE *and others, have been warning* the people of the gulf yawning before the Government; of the inevitably fatal tendencies of their "red-tape," lifeless, aristocratic system. The idea which those prophets have thundered now for years in the ears of the British people, is, that they are sacrificing reality to routine, that they are letting vanish from every function of Government *life*, and are substituting old formulæ and red-tape regulations, and that if they keep on in this course, swift ruin is certain to come.

It would seem almost as if Providence could not, in a more conspicuous manner, have shown to the world at once these sins and their condign punishment. A year ago—within a few days—England sent out her splendid expedition against Russia. In the Autumn, but little weakened by disease, the army was landed "in the most fortunate and skillful manner in the Crimea. The Anglo-Saxon pluck carried against formidable odds the various positions of the Russian forces, and the besieging army, quickened by victory, was encamped against Sebastopol. Everything was favorable. A great fleet in their rear, connecting with the sources of supply in every country; a communication of only seven miles with the sea, not liable to be attacked; a healthy latitude, and, though Winter approaching, yet a Winter not remarkable for length or severity.

The British army were, as it were, placed on a little promontory before Europe, to show what English spirit and English organization were. To make the spectacle still clearer, another army, under precisely the same natural conditions, lay side by side with them. If the French perished, and the English succeeded, no one could, as is naturally done in most of such instances, lay the blame to the elements, or to causes beyond the reach of Governments. The similar exposure of both made the question an easier one to determine.

The sad result—gloomy even here in a distant land, where we do not know the sufferers, but how much more gloomy in England—we all behold a gallant army wasting, as one of their writers expresses it, "like the snow from the hills around Balaklava;" men half-starved, ill-clad, exposed to Winter storms, without shoes, without stores, losing health, losing order and discipline; sick men taken off each day by the ship-load, and here again in ill-ventilated quarters and under insufficient care, dying in such numbers that there are not means to bury them. All this while, within seven miles of this dying and starving multitude, as a tantalus fruit, are cargoes of food, warehouses full of clothing and comforts, chests of money, and the arm of a navy which could be stretched if necessary to the most distant climes to draw food for these brave and devoted men. And what is the spell which has bound up all the resources of a mighty nation in this the extreme emergency?

It is the spirit of routine—of lifeless official habit—of aristocratic decorousness and inefficiency. Before the loaves of bread can reach the hungry soldier, an order must go here, must be countersigned there, must be carried thither and brought back hither. Each responsible place is filled with a *spectrum* of a man—a scare-man, instead of a reality. He has no wits—no originality—no ambition honorable—he only knows all the red-tape ways—is a polite gentleman, and is connected with the aristocracy. "Sham" seems to have been penetrating through all ranks of the Army. The General is only a starred and nobly descended stuffed figure—his staff, with more flippancy, are equally hollow—his quarter-masters, his commissariat, and even his sergeants, are all in their places, not because they know how to fill them, but because they have satisfied certain arbitrary conditions of routine. All this might do very well in peace, but War will have nothing of shams—stuffed figures are soon torn to pieces in such meetings of the elements. Lord RAGLAN and the English Army find themselves in inextricable confusion and difficulty. One department so entangles with another, or is impeded by another—there is such an incredible stupidity and wrong-headedness—such corruption, and laziness, and indifference—such worship of the awful idea of official order, that in the chaos occasioned, the troops seem about to starve or die, for want of comforts which a two hours' walk could give to any of them.

Was there ever such an instance of gigantic stupidity in human history!

A noble army losing strong men at the rate of a hundred a day, merely for want of the necessities of life, while in the harbor near them, ships are carrying back unopened cargoes of grain, because some petty official formality has not been complied with, and others are leaving heaps of garments and of cattle-food to rot in the weather, because there is no proper officer to receive them.

Oh, for some tyrant—we almost exclaim—some *real* man, even with a selfish and indomitable will—some CROMWELL, or NAPOLEON, or JACKSON, who could put an iron hand in and burst these red-tape bonds, and hang rascally commissariat officers, and break any and every regulation of Downing-street for the sake of saving his army. Still, sad as it is, it is just. So perish all shams, lifeless formalities, Aristocracy the world over henceforth! England has taken to herself an unjust and false system—gilded however it be, and it has cost her her life-blood. We pity the brave men who dot the hill sides with graves at Balaklava, and who sleep under the cypresses of Scutari; we sigh to think of the years of sorrow and tears which have begun now in so many a hearth-home of England. But it is right. The people have chosen to be governed, not by merit, nor talent, nor courage—but by badges, by race, by shams of whatever name—and now God's laws are bringing the inevitable retribution.

So always shall it be everywhere, whether we see it or no. The laws of justice in history are never to be eluded. So shall it be in America likewise, with *our* corruption and *our injustice, if we do not turn in time.* Party men in Presidents' chairs, corruption of office-holders; bargains in Congress in place of honest business; injustice to the negro, will in the end, when the time of trial and danger comes, bring their stern and unescapable retribution, even as similar curses are doing now among the brave men before Sebastopol.

Academy of Music.

From the magnificent proportions of an operatic failure of the first class, the difficulty at the Academy has subsided into an interesting squabble. A profound and impressive silence is preserved by all the belligerents. Mr. MARETZEK's "facts," and Mr. OLE BULL's "plot," are alike in abeyance.

It is better, perhaps, that the matter rest where it is. After all, it is doubtful if the public cares a single rush whether one or the other is in the right, or both in the wrong. There was little interest shown in the Academy whilst it was in the hands of OLE BULL & Co., and less regret, we suspect, that it is now out of their hands. It was a mere speculation, conducted feebly from the beginning, and without a proper claim on the artistic community. It died from inanition—as all such things must—but died with a kick, which made it interesting.

The Academy will reopen shortly under the auspices of Mr. JAMES PHALAN. If capital, enterprise and conscientiousness are employed in its management, there can be little doubt of success. One thing the shareholders should learn from this *emeute*—that the ultimate prospects of the Academy are not improved by leasing it to speculators whose very existence depends on the success or failure of a week's performances.

An entertainment will shortly be given for the benefit of the poorer *artistes* of the late Company. Signors BRIGNOLI, (the new tenor,) BADIALI, BERTUCCA, &c., have signified their intention of singing gratuitously on the occasion. It is to take place, we believe, on Monday next.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has favored us with an advance copy of a letter which appears in his journal of to-day. It is in reply to Mr. MARETZEK's. The writer properly admits all Mr. MARETZEK's claims as a humorist, but maintains that he sometimes oversteps the bounds of fancy and fact. As an instance he refers to the final paragraph of Mr. MARETZEK's letter—that the most ruinous engagement at the Academy was the one entered into through the special intercession of the *Courrier's feuilletoniste*. The editor gives three reasons why this is not true, any one of which will suffice: we take the first—because it is false. We would publish the communication, but as it involves unnecessarily the name of a lady artiste, in connection with a purely private matter, we cannot perceive the necessity for doing so. Similar reasons would certainly have excluded Mr. MARETZEK's.

Buckleys' Burlesque Opera—The "Two Pompeys."

A new Negro Farce has been produced nightly by the BUCKLEYS, during the week, with excellent success. It is replete with genuine darkey wit; and in addition, the author has introduced some gems from different operas, which are appropriate to the plot—among which is the challenge duet from "Le Chalet." Miss ELEANOR [illegible], PERCIVAL and BISHOP BUCKLEY, appear to excellent advantage. *The piece* will be continued several evenings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Closing Scenes in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6, 1855.

The waves of excitement which rolled over the closing hours of Congress have receded, and Washington has become again a sober "village." A few days more will scatter the few strangers who still linger about the hotel lobbies,—and the *metropolis will settle down into its gloomiest*, dullest and most unsatisfactory mood.

In looking over the last few days of the Session, and their proceedings, some few facts occur to my mind as worthy of passing observation. Prominent among these stands the defeat of the Pacific Railroad in the House, after Senator GWIN, of California, had carried it triumphantly through the Senate. I cannot avoid the conviction, that this result is to be justly attributed to the treachery of professed friends of the measure. As will be remembered, I have frequently stated that the Pacific Railroad could never pass under the leadership of Gen. MCDOUGAL, of California, because of the hostility he needlessly excited against himself at the Nebraska Session, by postponing the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, in order that the Nebraska bill might be got before the House out of its regular order. This prediction has been fully verified by the *disgraceful defeat* of the measure when he moved it, although it is well known that a large majority of the House was in favor of such a measure.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, after this signal discomfiture, became satisfied of the necessity of taking advice from practical men as to the mode of securing the success of a Railroad bill. Accordingly, about two weeks ago, a consultation was held at the house of a distinguished Senator, in this city, among some twenty gentlemen of different sections and diverse political sentiments, but all in favor of any measure by Congress likely to secure a railroad to the Pacific. Mr. MCDOUGAL was present at this consultation, and assented to its action with seeming cordiality. It was arranged that he should retire from the leadership in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, an Anti-Nebraska Whig of the true stamp. Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio,—who, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, was entitled to the floor for several days in succession during the morning hour,—was to yield place to another Western member, in order that the latter might report some one of the Railroad Land Grant bills then pending, and ask its immediate consideration. This Land bill before the House, Mr. CAMPBELL was to move the Senate's Pacific Railroad bill as an amendment, and under his auspices it would have passed by probably twenty majority.

It was necessary to move the Pacific Railroad bill as an amendment to another bill, because the former could be got up, directly, only by a two-thirds vote. The programme thus arranged was rehearsed each successive night by the principal parties engaged in the scheme; but from the hour the arrangement was made, Mr. MCDOUGAL's zeal oozed out at his finger ends, and he exhibited an unaccountable indifference in regard to its success, while Mr. DISNEY, some how or other, never could see the opportunity to lead off according to prearrangement, although everybody else who was in the secret wondered day after day that he did not seize upon the many excellent opportunities which flitted by. I have no hesitation in saying that a reasonable amount of sincere, earnest effort on the part of Messrs. MCDOUGAL and DISNEY, simply to get the subject *before the House*, would certainly have led to the enactment of the long desired law. But Dr. GWIN, the father of the successful bill in the Senate, is a candidate for reelection to that body; and Mr. MCDOUGAL is one of his competitors for the place. Had the bill passed both Houses it would have placed GWIN's election beyond contingency, and MCDOUGAL's chances much farther below par than they now are. Do these facts throw any light on the secret of the inaction at the critical moment, of MCDOUGAL and of his associate on the Public Lands Committee—DISNEY?

The Philadelphia Mint is destined to dry up, that's clear. Mr. WALKER, of New-York, is entitled to much credit for his earnest and effectual efforts to procure the insertion, in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, of an amendment, directing that hereafter all the refining of precious metal shall be done at the New-York Assay Office. At his request, too, Gov. SEWARD passed the amendment through the Senate so quietly, that the Pennsylvania Senators never knew anything of the matter until it was all over, much to their chagrin. The operation of this amendment will be found so salutary, that the next Congress will be quite likely to close altogether the Mint at Philadelphia, and establish it in this City.

Senator MASON's opposition in Executive Session, to the confirmation of MONTGOMERY BLAIR to be United States Solicitor for the New Court of Claims, is subject of not a little comment. No one questions the eminent fitness of that gentleman for the place, on the score both of ability as a lawyer, and integrity as a man. If the Judges but equal him in those high qualities, the President will have at least one act of his Administration upon which he may look back from future years with proud satisfaction. As an honest man, Mr. BLAIR has expressed his sentiments freely upon the Slavery question; and if he had not, no matter; he comes from a liberty-loving stock,—and that was made the basis of Mr. MASON's assault in secret session, where the victim of envy, malice, or hate, has no possible opportunity for self-vindication or defence. It is not believed, however, that his Anti-Slavery views constituted his real offence in the Senator's eyes; and it is charged that this real offence is nothing more nor less than his being the son of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, who, during JACKSON's time, had occasion to score Mr. MASON most unmercifully, in the Administrative organ, for getting off the party track. It is hard to be compelled to believe that an educated and titled gentleman, in this enlightened age, can carry his private griefs behind the closed doors of the Senate hall, and attempt to visit his malice upon the second generation: yet I fear it is true.

One of the most pleasant episodes in the House during Sunday morning last, was the public reconciliation between Gen. LANE of Oregon and Mr. FARLEY of Maine, who, it will be remembered, had a personal rencontre on the floor a few weeks ago, provoked by the intolerance and insults of the former, who was the aggressor. Gen. LANE freely acknowledged his fault on Sunday, and expressed the hope that it would be forgotten. Mr. FARLEY promptly and appropriately responded to his friendly advances, and the difference was healed. It is to be regretted that Mr. F. does not return to Congress. During his recent term he has won the regard and respect of all who know him, both as a gentleman and as a legislator.

Congress performed a just act in voting $2,000 extra compensation to POWELL, for painting his fine picture of DE SOTO discovering the Mississippi River; and the unanimity with which it was done must be regarded as a high compliment to the gifted artist, whose production has been attracting admiring crowds in the Capitol Rotunda during the last three weeks. S.

A White Slave from Virginia.

We received a visit yesterday from an interesting little girl,—who, less than a month since, was a slave belonging to Judge NEAL, of Alexandria, Va. Our readers will remember that we lately published a letter, addressed by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER to some friends in Boston, accompanying a daguerreotype which that gentleman had forwarded to his friends in that city, and which he described as the portrait of a real "Ida May,"—a young female slave, so white as to defy the acutest *judge to detect in her features*, complexion, hair, or general appearance, the slightest trace of negro blood. It was this child that visited our office, accompanied by Mr. CHARLES H. BRAINARD, in whose care she was placed by Mr. SUMNER, for transmission to Boston. Her history is briefly as follows: Her name is MARY MILDRED BOTTS; her father escaped from the estate of Judge NEAL, Alexandria, six years ago, and took refuge in Boston. Two years since he purchased *his freedom for $600, his wife and three children* being still in bondage. The good feeling of his Boston friends induced them to subscribe for the purchase of his family, and three weeks since, through the agency of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, the purchase was effected, $800 being paid for the family. They created quite a sensation in Washington, and were provided with a passage in the first-class cars in their journey to this City, whence they took their way last evening by the Fall River route to Boston. The child was exhibited yesterday to many prominent individuals in this City, and the general sentiment, in which we fully concur, was one of astonishment that she should ever have been held a slave. She was one of the fairest and most indisputable white children that we have ever seen.

The March number of MEYER's *Monatshefte*, the German monthly published in this City, under the editorial supervision of Mr. AD. KOLATSCHEK, has come to hand. It is adorned with a steel engraving of LINNÆUS, the botanist. The table of literary contents is unusually rich and varied, embracing several well-selected tales from good writers—feuilletons, correspondence, book reviews, &c., and the reproduction, in part, of the courses of German lectures which have been delivered in New-York during the present season. We commend it to all lovers of German-American literature.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—Two unknown men were drowned on the 6th inst. while crossing the river from Hudson to Athens. The ice broke and both were plunged into the river. They were both natives of Ireland.

NAVAL.—The United States ship *Germantown*, Com. SALTER, from River La Plata, and the storeship *Relief*, Capt. ROWAN, were at Rio Janeiro Jan. 17; the latter would sail for New-York in four or five days.

☞ The Newburg barges will commence their regular trips to and from this City this week. The River is clear.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, March 10.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH, No. 2—How England came to be involved in the War with Russia.
DICK TINTO IN FLORENCE.
PERSONAL CHARITIES—A Communication from C. L. B.
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EDITORIALS—One Hundred and Twenty Millions for Cuba—News by the *Star of the West*—Last of the Thirty-third Congress—The Foreign News—Dissolution of the Palmerston Cabinet—The Case of Margaret Byrne—A Curious Case of Irish [illegible]—[illegible] Neglect—The Collins Appropriation—Abbott's Life of Napoleon—The Bounty Land Act—The Chinese in California.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Tapestry .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Three-Ply .... [illegible] per yard.
Best Ingrain .... [illegible] per yard.
and other goods equally low.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

SPRING, 1855—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for the Spring trade is now ready for inspection, embracing everything that is new and desirable of our own importation or selection. The cutters of this department, headed by Mr. A. H. Van Pelt, are artists of the first class in their several lines of Coats, Vests and Pants, and our determination is to spare no pains or expense to make this a very popular department of our business. The directions to this effect are: 1. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanship, the quality to be always fairly represented; 2. To be prompt to the very hour a garment is promised; and 3. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for elsewhere. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the depression of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st., N. Y.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN's Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 24th ult. New-York and the Union have for many years accepted the quarterly issue of GENIN, as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!—The subscribers have now in store the following goods which they are selling at great bargains: Bombazines, Alpacas, Delaines, Bareges, Grenadines, Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Silks, Canton Crapes, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FANCY Ball Costumes, are ready for inspection at the original Costume Warehouse, No. [illegible] Prince-st., near Niblo's Garden. Mr. G. MORRIS, just arrived from London, is prepared to supply managers with every description of properties, and every other theatrical requisite.

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., where they offer a full assortment of their Platform and Counter Scales, and also the most extensive variety of weighing apparatus to be found in the United States.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and [illegible] defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS AND LINEN DRAWERS.—We shall keep a full assortment of these desirable goods all the season. Also, Shirts, Hosiery, Cravats, Gloves, &c. at low prices. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Affairs there—The Brazil Squadron—Humiliating, &c., &c.

Rio de Janeiro, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The European war is throwing business in this city into the greatest confusion, not only in a righteous way, but by the stoppage of the mail steamers, both from Liverpool and Southampton, which have been taken off to convey troops. Our American houses are affected as well as others, as their correspondence is carried on by the semi-monthly mail *via* England. This adds confusion to the uncertainty of war, and the result is, there is very little movement in coffee, and our vessels are waiting in idleness. The English Government appears to care very little for commercial correspondence, as a war-steamer left England for Rio de Janeiro a few days before the regular Southampton mail should have left, and did not even bring the mail that the Liverpool steamer of the 24th November ought to have brought. The last English mail steamer that has arrived on the coast left Southampton November 9.

It is understood that the question of the free navigation of the Amazon is under discussion, between the Brazilian Government and the American Minister resident here, with a hopeful prospect of a favorable termination. It is to be regretted that Col. Trousdale is in such infirm health that he returns nobody's civilities. The American squadron has been on the coast over a year, and not an officer has been presented to the Brazilian Government, and of course there is no intercourse with the authorities on shore. The disadvantage of this non-intercourse was illustrated a few days since. I am informed by good authority, that a boat from the *Savannah*, flag-ship of the American squadron, went down the harbor to board an American bark, the *Maiden*, which had just arrived from New-York. While waiting near her for the Health Officer to board, the midshipman in charge of the boat inquired if she had any letters for the squadron, to which Captain Johnson replied he had not. But as the midshipman was about to pull away, the Captain said, "I have a few papers I will give you," and threw them into the boat. The Health Officer by this time was alongside, and seeing this, told the Captain he would fine him. The matter was immediately reported to the American Commodore, and he having no direct intercourse with the Government in whose waters he is lying, sent next day to the American Consul to attend to the affair. By this time the fine was imposed on the vessel, which, as the frigate was in fault in the matter, she will of course pay. It is a little humiliating that a petty official should have it in his power to snub an American Commodore. One of these Health Officers is a polite, gentlemanly person.

Our latest news from Buenos Ayres is very good. Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Confederation, has signed a treaty of peace with Obligado, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, which has been strongly seconded by the leading merchants. If this should prove permanent, a brilliant future is before the Buenos Ayreans.

The following, I understand, is the present disposition of the American vessels of war on this station:

The flag-ship *Savannah*, which arrived here Nov. 28, is spending most of the time in this harbor. She will be absent during February and March at the River La Plata, for which place she sails next week.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander Lynch, is at Buenos Ayres, where she will remain till the *Savannah* goes to Montevideo with provisions for her.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieutenant Commanding Hunter, left here two months ago for ports unknown, and as she has not been heard from since, it is conjectured that she has gone to the United States for orders.

The store-ship *Relief*, at the present writing, lies near the *Savannah*, waiting to take the sick on board and sail for home. She will probably leave about the 20th inst.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* left Buenos Ayres on the 21st December for Corrientes, taking Acting Lieutenant Jeffers from the *Germantown* to join Capt. Page's expedition up the Paraguay. "Sam."

Bogus News—Correction.

Sing Sing Prison, Clerk's Office, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Monday morning last, upon taking up the New-York *Sun*, I was surprised to find the following announcement:

On Saturday last, a person named McGee, who is confined in the Sing Sing Prison on sentence for killing his wife, had arranged a plan of escape from the prison, which was as was supposed by McGee to be, revealed by another prisoner—Thomas Mooney—who worked in the same shop with him. McGee, determined on revenge, struck Mooney on the back of the head with a sharp stone-hammer, inflicting a frightful wound. The wound is so serious that Mooney's recovery is considered doubtful.

Allow me to make the correction. No such affair has occurred at this Prison, nor anything upon which the above could have been founded, and the report could only have been started by some one who wished to injure the persons above named, or by some penny-a-liner who was "hard up" for news. This is the second time during the present year we have been called upon to contradict similar statements. I find upon examination of the books, that there is no man at present confined here by the name of McGee. As for Mooney, the first he heard of his frightful wound was from the lips of his almost broken-hearted wife, who had spent all of her hard earnings to come and see him die.

This practice of manufacturing news out of anything without regard to the feelings of others, has become quite too prevalent. As though it was not enough to be incarcerated within Sing Sing walls, and not have the hearts of friends of convicts made to bleed afresh by false reports of aggravated offences committed while in prison.

By publishing the above you will confer a favor upon those immediately interested, as well as the officers of the Institution.

Yours truly, &c., H. GAGE BERRY, Clerk of Sing Sing Prison.

Horrible Murder.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We learn from Mr. Truman Curtis, residing near California, a few miles above this city, the following particulars of a murder committed in that vicinity on Sunday night last. It appears that for several days past, some flat boats, loaded with iron, had been grounded on the shore about 2 miles above California, and near the residence of Mr. Curtis. The boats were guarded by two men named Marion Tucker and Hiram Doggett. There was also a man named James Adams employed on the boats. Saturday night the three occupied one room.

During the night Adams appeared very uneasy, and was continually walking about, going from the boat to the shore and back again some half dozen times. About 12 o'clock he was told by the others that he must quit running about, as they wished to sleep. He replied that he was going ashore to steal a turkey from some of the farmers; but on being told that he must go to bed, he blew out the light and laid down. About an hour after, Tucker and Doggett heard him get up, and, as they think, set the trigger of the gun. Supposing at the time that he was lighting a match, they remained silent. A moment after they heard the report of the gun, and Tucker screamed that he was shot. Doggett sprung to his feet and grappled with Adams; a violent struggle ensued, during which the former received some severe cuts, but finally succeeded in disarming Adams, and forcing him to the floor.

In the meantime Tucker, weltering in his blood, had opened the door and made his way to the shore when, proceeding some two hundred yards up the bank, he fell. Doggett then left Adams, and went to the house of Mr. Kehl, near by, where he procured assistance and had Tucker removed thither. It was found that the ball had entered the back and lodged in his breast. He lived until last evening, when he died. The best of attention was paid to him by the family and the attending physician, Dr. Gaines. Adams was kept in charge by Doggett until the arrival of Constable Markley, by whom he was taken to the jail in this city. The inducement to commit this horrible crime was about forty dollars in money, which Adams knew that Tucker had on his person.

Two Children Burned.—At Sing Sing, on the 7th inst., two children of Mr. Dugan were burned—one of them so severely that death ensued soon afterwards, and the other very seriously. Their clothes caught fire while they were playing in the house, during a temporary absence of their mother.

The Reception of Anthony Burns in Boston—Various Accounts.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 7.

A meeting was held in the Tremont Temple last evening, to receive Anthony Burns on his return to Boston. Rev. Mr. Grimes addressed the audience, congratulating them that Burns was once more in the land of liberty; and, after a few remarks he sat down, and Burns took the stand. He said he was glad to meet his Boston friends. He had once before been in Boston. He recollected having heard, when a boy, of a Northern place where colored men were free, and he thought that when he grew up he would try to get to that Northern place. He prayed to be delivered from bondage. He finally escaped to this land of liberty. He felt when he first stepped on shore that he was in a free land. He then looked round to find something to do to support himself, and soon got employment. Going home one evening, thinking of no harm, he suddenly felt a hand clapped on his shoulder, and some one said, "Stop my old fellow." He looked round, when some man said to him, "You must go with us; you are the one who broke into a store." He told them he was not, but they said "You must" go. He went along peaceably, for his conscience felt clear, and they took him up to what they called the Jury room. He proceeded to give a narration of his return again to bondage. When he arrived at Norfolk, they carried him to a prison-house. He was kept there two nights and one day, and was then taken to Richmond, where he was again put into prison to await the arrival of his owner. After remaining there some time, he was brought out to be sold at auction upon the public block. After he was put up, it was a quarter of an hour before anything was bid. The company were all looking at him as a curiosity, asking him how he liked Boston, what he thought of the Yankees, &c. At last a bid was made of fifteen dollars. The bidding went on, and he was finally sold for nine hundred and five dollars to Mr. McDonnell, to go to North Carolina. But he felt deeply in his heart that he should once more see the North. He concluded by thanking his friends for bringing back one poor Ethiopian to the land of freedom.

Rev. Mr. Kirk then addressed the audience at considerable length, commenting on the difference between the North and the South. In the North, he who has a black skin is a man, but in the South he is a chattel. He proceeded to speak with great indignation on the Nebraska bill.

When he had concluded, Julius A. Palmer, Esq., stated that several other gentlemen were present who had expressed a willingness to speak, but as many were desirous of taking Anthony Burns by the hand, and as it was getting late he proposed that they should sing a Doxology, and then such as desired could have an opportunity to be introduced to Burns. The Doxology was then sung and the meeting was dissolved.

From the Boston Courier, March 7.

About fifteen hundred persons assembled in the Tremont Temple last evening, to welcome Anthony Burns and congratulate him upon his deliverance from bondage. The price of admission was twenty-five cents,—and none of the great trumpeters of the Abolition party, those men of fortune and learning, who are accustomed to figure at the free banquets of sometimes—were there. At 7½ o'clock Anthony Burns, attended by Rev. Leonard A. Grimes and others came in, and they took seats on the platform. Julius A. Palmer, Esq., called the meeting to order, and after a few remarks, introduced Rev. Mr. Grimes, who gave a history of the efforts made to liberate Burns. He said that at the time the militia of this city passed resolutions to raise funds with which to purchase the slave, he wrote to Col. Suttle, asking him if he would stand to the promise made to sell him for $1,200. Suttle replied that he had been at great expense, had suffered great indignity and would not now sell him for a less sum than $1,500. Mr. Grimes wrote again, appealing to the gallantry of the Colonel, but he responded that he had fixed his price, and that he would take nothing less. The resolution of the militia falling through, the friends of Burns for a time became disheartened, and their distress was not a little augmented by hearing that he had been sold, with a bond that he should never be "sold North." Upon ascertaining Burns' locality in North Carolina, letters were addressed to his new master to know whether he would sell him, to which he replied that he would, and fixed the price at $1,300. About $700 was then subscribed by his friends, and the balance was loaned to Mr. Grimes, who started on the 23d ult. for Baltimore, where he met Mr. David Macdonald and Anthony, at Barnum's Hotel, on the following Wednesday. No time was lost in dispatching the business for which they met. Burns was purchased for $1,300. His late master went South, and Messrs. Burns and Grimes started for the North. They reached Philadelphia on the night of the day of sale. Their progress thither was stated in the *Courier* of Monday last.

Anthony Burns was now introduced. He was cordially received. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered at New-York on Friday night last.

Portions of Burns's speech were really eloquent, and his power of mimicry and his wit were several times displayed during the evening. His account of the scene in the auction-room, when he was set up for sale, excited shouts of laughter. He closed with a modest but fervid acknowledgment of his thanks for the great honor that had been conferred upon him on the present occasion, and assured the audience of his gratitude to those good friends who had purchased for him his freedom.

Some one here cried out, "Tell us something about Loring," to which Anthony replied that he hoped that they would not "intrude on him now."

Rev. Edward N. Kirk was next introduced, and he made a very bitter speech against Slavery, which was received with enthusiastic cheers. The ceremonies of the reception closed with the singing of a doxology, and the shaking of hands with Burns.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ Now is the Time to use this Celebrated Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

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It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

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☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Notice.—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New-York *Daily Times*, if delivered at this Office immediately: 1854, September 9th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 20th and 23d.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st., to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers. JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ To Literary Institutions and Amateurs.—Two beautiful oil paintings by Augustine Caracci, 37½ by 48 inches, in gilt frames, representing allegorically the solid glory of literature as opposed to other distinctions. To be sold by an English gentleman about to leave New-York. Price $250—less than a fourth of their value. Also, a portrait of Voltaire, by the celebrated Greuze—quite unique. To be seen at Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-seven times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted providing the same is paid by March 3. By order of the Association. J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Great Sale of Engravings—At private sale only, and at the lowest wholesale prices. Exhibition free. No. 335 Broadway.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A lady, nineteen years of age, possessing considerable personal attractions and accomplishments, desires to form the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony. The gentleman must be well educated, of good business habits, and possess those qualities that are necessary to domestic happiness. Wealth will be no object. No one need apply who does not give full address to LIZZIE B. BRADFORD, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man of industrious habits, and willing to devote his whole time to the best interests of his employer. He must write a good and rapid hand, be correct in figures, and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. The best of reference required as regards morality, industry, &c. Address Box No. 1,270, at the office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, one as cook and pastry cook—is an American by birth and a Protestant—has lived with some of the highest families; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Can do fine washing and ironing. Both are well recommended. Wages moderate. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl of good experience at the needle; is fond of children and can do the washing and ironing, if required; is a good family seamstress; can make children's clothes, and bring satisfactory City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; will take $5 to $6 a month. Call or address No. 283 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Is a very good washer and ironer. Would prefer a place up town, or at Brooklyn. Call at No. 180 Gold-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most respectable, well recommended Protestant girls, in City or country, to do general housework; are good plain cooks and first-class washers and ironers; will be found faithful and willing; wages about $5 per month. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman of experience, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a good baker and laundress; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Please apply at No. 76 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls, one a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer. The other is a plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would go as laundress. The best of City reference to be seen. Call for two days at No. 73 29th-st., in the basement, near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—For a Protestant girl 14 years of age, in a strictly pious family. If good reference be given no wages will be wanted. She resides with her parents in the country, but can be heard of at No. 240 East 12th-st., or 217 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to take charge of children and to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days at the residence of her last employer, No. 190 East 19th-st. A good home is most desired.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A man for the Linen Stock, and one for the Mourning Stock. None but first-class hands need apply. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT WELSH and other domestics, with the best of references, may be obtained at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Astor-place.

AGENTS WANTED.—A number of talented men, of good business turn, in the city and country, as agents for a handsome and valuable book. Price $2. Sold only by agents. Each agent will have his district. This is a rare chance. For full particulars apply at J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 172 William-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME—For female servants, No. 614 6th-av., cor. of 36th-st., governesses, house-keepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Fifty competent servants wanted.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who understands the specie business, and is familiar with Wall-st. To such an one a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Box No. 2,164 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a Broker's Office, an active intelligent lad who has had some experience. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. Address S., Box No. 422 Post-Office.

FARM HANDS, WAGON-MAKERS—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and all kinds of female domestics, may be engaged by the American Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

$10.—WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN—will be taken to learn a light, pleasant in door business, that can be made to pay $3 and upwards a day. Tools and full instructions for $10. Call and see, at No. 4 Catharine-st., corner of Division. Room No. 12, up stairs.

TEACHER.—An experienced Teacher, competent to teach the higher English studies, awaits an engagement. He is a good mathematician and disciplinarian. Address A. H. J. KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Wanted, a situation by a Jeweler to do the jobbing of a store. He is well acquainted with the repairing of all kinds of jewelry, &c., having had much experience in that line. He has also had some experience in the repairing of watches. Address JEWELER, Newark, N. J.

FOREMAN WANTED.—An experienced man who can produce the best of references as to capacity and habits, may hear of a situation in a Wholesale Clothing-house, by addressing Box No. 3,677 Post-Office. The application must be accompanied with references to insure attention.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, a situation as room clerk, for the coming season, at some watering place or in the City, by a young man thoroughly experienced and acquainted with the business. Offers the best of reference. Address ALFRED E. L. F.

SHADE PAINTERS WANTED.—Two or three first-rate Shade Painters, for Landscapes, and Gold Border hands. None but competent men need apply—good wages. Good wages and permanent employment. Address THOS. F. ANDREWS, Louisville, Ky., or Mr. SIMON F. TRACEY, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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TO ARCHITECTS.—A young man who has served for some time in an Architect's office, is desirous of obtaining a situation where he may have a chance for improvement. A moderate compensation only required. Address WILLIAM, Post-Office, Box No. 2,389.

A FIRST-RATE VOCAL LEADER, Organist, Soprano and Alto wanted, for three services on the Sabbath, in a large, prominent Choir, in this City. Address Box No. 1,211, Post-Office (post-paid,) with terms and references.

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FURNITURE WANTED.—In exchange for a 3-story brick house situated in Brooklyn, near the Peck-slip Ferry, about $1,000 worth of good furniture, including a piano. Inquire of R. W. ROBINSON, No. 24 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of obtaining permanent board in some private family, residing not below 10th-st., and between the 2d and 6th-avs. French family preferred. Address J. J. M., Box No. 1,546 New-York Post-Office, stating location, &c.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 5th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

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"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern" has been received, and will, no doubt, command an immense sale. It gives a true biography of Fanny, with a collection of her most striking sketches and paragraphs, many of which have never appeared in any book.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—[illegible] Subscription Night.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 12, 1855, first appearance in America of the celebrated tenor
Signor P. BRIGNOLI,
Primo tenore assoluto of the Grand Opera, Paris, and
Benefit of the employés of the Academy of Music, on which occasion
Signor P. BRIGNOLI,
Signor CESARE BADIALI,
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
and Mr. MAX MARETZEK,
have nobly volunteered their valuable assistance.
Donizetti's highly popular Opera, in 3 acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
will be performed.
Edgardo.......Sig. BRIGNOLI
(His first appearance in this country.)
Lucia.......Mad. Bertucca Maretzek
Ashton.......Sig. Cesare Badiali
Raimondo.......[illegible]
Arthur.......[illegible]
Alice.......[illegible]
Musical Director and Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK.
Box offices will be opened on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, for securing seats, at the Academy of Music, HALL & SONS, and WARRENDEN & PECK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle.......ONE DOLLAR.
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Pompey, No. 1.......R. Bishop Buckley.
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Presenting the piece a superior "Ethiopian entertainment," still adhering to the "original motto,"—Fun without vulgarity.

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THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.... Mr. Conway | Pauline.... [illegible]
To conclude with the Comedy entitled
THE HONEYMOON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, Box, Parquette, &c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, March 9, will be presented the Comedietta, entitled
THE TEACHER TAUGHT.
After which the Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY SISTER KATE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—The two great pieces—
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
and
THE TOODLES.
Aminadab Sleek and Mr Toodle by Mr. Burton.
Saturday, the Black Swan, (highly successful and attractive,) with Wikins and Mis Dinah, and All the World's a Stage.

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ON MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
By a New
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC TROUPE,
THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED.
Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unquestionably the very best
NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION.
On which occasion will be presented a bill of unprecedentable excellence and variety.
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MRS. A. LANNAY will give a SOIREE DANSANTE at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, March 20. Patrons can learn particulars on application to Mrs. L., at No. 68 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Tickets must be secured before the evening of the Soirée.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on exhibition.

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LECTURES.

A COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES—Will be delivered before COHOTA LODGE in the [illegible] Room, 4th floor, Odd Fellows' Hall, by P. G. J. E. Lawson, as follows: FRIDAY EVENING, March 9—Introductory. March 16—John Pym, the Leader of the Long Parliament. March 23—John Hampden. March 30—Sir Harry Vane. April 6—Oliver Cromwell. A committee will be in waiting to receive strangers and conduct them to the reception room. As these Lectures are consecutive in their character, those who may intend to hear any portion of them should hear the initial one. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
JAMES H. CLAYTON,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

ALUMNI LECTURES—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—The Proper Study of Mankind is Man. Tickets 50 cents each, or $2 for the remaining four lectures,—may be had of Messrs. BENJAMIN PIKE & SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway; and of the Janitor at the University.

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And turn the hands without a key.......[illegible]
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Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25;
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Gold Vest Chains.......[illegible]
Gold Fob Chains.......[illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings.......[illegible]
Gold Guard Keys.......[illegible]
Gold Fob Keys.......[illegible]
Gold Fob Seals.......[illegible]
Gold Thimbles.......[illegible]
Gold Pencils.......[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils.......[illegible]
Diamond Rings.......[illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings.......[illegible]
Diamond Pins.......[illegible]
Gold Crosses.......[illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones.......[illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set.......[illegible]
Gold Studs, per set.......[illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair.......[illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses.......[illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set.......[illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set.......[illegible]
Silver Tableforks, per set.......[illegible]
Silver Cups for children.......[illegible]
Silver napkin Rings, each.......[illegible]
Gold armlets for children, per pair.......[illegible]
Plain Gold Rings.......[illegible]
Chased Gold Rings.......[illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops.......[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins.......[illegible]
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NO INVENTION of the present century equals in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders silky, very hard, soft, glossy, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depôt, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—Of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812, of the City of New-York, the avails to be paid into the Charity Fund of the Corps, No. 129 Nassau-st., south side, few doors below Beekman. Office hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
COL. H. RAYMOND, JR.
MAJ. A. DALLY, JR.
ADJ. GEN. L. W. STOCKMAN,
Agents appointed by the Corps.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] Professor Bakewell, [illegible] New-York. [illegible]

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REFERENCES.

[illegible] Merchant, No. 175 Henry-st. [illegible] Merchant, No. 100 Joralemon-st. [illegible] Dentist, No. 124 Clinton st. [illegible] Rector College Grammar School, Atlantic, corner Clinton-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL, STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.—The Summer session will begin on [illegible] of May. Boys (from 8 to 16 years) will be educated for college or business pursuits. Stockbridge is justly celebrated for its scenery, healthfulness, and highly cultivated society. Circulars containing full particulars, references, &c., will be sent on application to B. WESTERMANN & CO., Booksellers, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 303 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—[illegible] FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—The subscriber having two first-class drug-stores, is obliged, on account of [illegible] doing a cash trade of over $10,000 per year each. To any one wishing to engage in the business, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply at the corner of [illegible] from 2 to 3 P. M., or at [illegible] from 8 to 10 A. M. P. E. KNAPP.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for turning up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pipes and [illegible]. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., near John-st.

FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE.—One of the [illegible] Address BOWDEN, Nos. 57 and 59 Hudson-st.

$1,200.—A LARGE STOCK.—Of new and second-hand goods in Brooklyn, for $1,200.—The owner having died recently, the good will and stock will be sold below cost. It will be proved that $20,000 has been made in this business, and on this very locality, within ten years. Upon application to H. M. BARKER, at the Bookstore No. [illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y.

STOCK AND TRADE FOR SALE.—Of the [illegible] No. [illegible] between 29th and 30th-sts. A first-rate chance for a person with a capital to invest his money in. No person need apply but a cash customer. The reason for selling out will be explained to the person applying for the same. The rent of store is very low [illegible]

FURNITURE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A gentleman desiring to remove to the country would [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—Lease, Stock and Fixtures of an old-established House-furnishing and Hardware Store, [illegible] Inquire of J. & J. BOOTE, No. 97 [illegible]-st.

$500—WANTED LOCAL AGENTS in every State for Dr. Velpeau's Magnetic Powders and Lovers' Guide, commanding large sales among young ladies and gentlemen. Salary liberal. A package of Powders, Guide, &c., sent (post free) on receipt of price, $1. Address Dr. H. VELPEAU, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A first-class drug store, on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, in the most respectable part of the city; doing a good prescription business, long established; stock large and complete. Address W. M. W., Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A lawyer of good standing, versed in all departments, well read, and of great experience, having considerable influence, desires to resume practice by entering some established office, or by connection with some rising members of the bar. Address LAWYER, this office.

TRIP TO EUROPE.—A person wishing to combine profit with pleasure in a trip to Europe, by a temporary investment of $5,000 to $6,000, and at his option devote a portion of his time to business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing P., at this office.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—In a choice up-town location, including the stock, fixtures, good will and four years' lease. For particulars inquire of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of about $3,000 to $5,000, to take a special interest in an old established business. Address M. A. B., office of the Daily Times.

BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four cylinder boilers, 30 feet long by 36 inches diameter. May be seen in operation at PRICE'S marble saw mill, corner Rivington and Attorney-sts. Also for sale to the trade, all kinds of Italian marble, sawed or in the block, on liberal terms.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Doing a fair business, situated on the 6th-av.; if desirable, the lease and fixtures will be sold with it. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A steam engine of [illegible] horse power, beautiful finish and workmanship, known as the "Southern Belle" prize engine at the New-York World's Fair. For sale low. Apply to GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

$1,500.—A PERSON.—With the above amount would be glad to invest it in some safe and profitable business. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,[illegible]. No agents need apply. References exchanged.

TWO MILK ROUNDS.—With two horses and wagons and 18 or 20 milk cans, for sale cheap. Inquire of C. S. CARY, No. 221 West 17th-st., New-York.

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCOURD.

ATTENTION!

BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS—Passed March 3, 1855, all who served in the Revolutionary War, or in any other war in which the United States have been engaged 14 days or more, and have not received land, are entitled to 160 acres.

All who have served in any battle (though they only served one day,) are entitled to 160 acres.—The widow, or if no widow, the children, (if any,) under 21 years on 3d of March, 1855, are entitled to the lands.

Those who have drawn less than 160 acres, are now entitled to enough to make 160 acres in all.

The warrants will be promptly procured by writing, post-paid, to G. F. LEWIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

"NEW BOUNTY LAND BILL.—G. F. LEWIS, with his usual promptness, has received a copy of the new Bounty Land Law, and is now prepared to procure Warrants for those entitled to them, as almost everybody is. See his advertisement. There is not a more prompt and thorough business man in the City."—Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer.

CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS, PENS, &c.—HEATH & SIMPSON, No. 324 Broadway (one door from Broadway Theatre) [illegible]

PAINT 11 CTS. PER POUND.—Boiled oil 70 cents per gallon, at No. 1[illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

JOHN M. SMITH, Agent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West [illegible]-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—The brown-stone houses, Nos. 227, 229 and 231 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best locations in New-York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 21st-st., near 6th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A new English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West [illegible]-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 266 8th-av. and 116 Chambers-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located [illegible]. The lot is [illegible] feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style with every convenience, having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, [illegible] depot of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in this City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of E. H. KITCHEN, No. 27 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. [illegible]-st., lot 25x100; brick house, three stories, with all kitchen on the rear; three stories, 18x33, back piazza, two stories enclosed; two sets of folding doors on first and second floors each; walls painted and papered; floors grained; two flights of stairs; Croton water on each floor; range, hot water and bath; pantries, wood and coal bins, and wash-house in cellar; grape vines and arbors in yard. The house was built by the present occupant in the most substantial manner, and is well adapted for a family on each floor. If not sold by the 1st of April will be to rent for $600, with the privilege of subletting for two or three families. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Valuable City property, corner of Duane and Church-sts., opposite the New-York Hospital. Duane-st. is to be widened twenty-five feet in the Spring, on the opposite side, and will become the great thoroughfare to the Erie and Hudson River Railroads. The lots are 100 feet on Duane and 116 feet on Church-st.; the buildings are five-stories high, with undercellars; the one on the corner is 26 feet front by 116 feet deep; the store next is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x107 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 121 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable dwelling for a genteel family, in one of the best locations in the village of New-Rochelle. The house is new, 38 feet front, with piazza, windows down to floor, marble mantels, grates, out-houses, 4 acres of land, including an excellent orchard. Also, 1 lot and 2 three-story houses, No. 412 Madison-st. For further particulars apply at No. 2[illegible] Jefferson-st. HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On favorable terms a first-class Gothic house, in 155th-st., near the Hudson River. Cottages on the 10th-av. and on 155th-st. Building sites beautifully situated on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers; and lots on 146th-st. and 11th-av. Also on 155th, 156th, 157th and 158th-sts. A pottery at South Amboy—a good chance for a man of energy. Apply to DENNIS HARRIS, Washington Heights, N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story frame and brick basement house and lot, nearly new; lot 25 by 100 feet; No. 119 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side, street paved and sewered, and all assessments paid. Price $4,000. Terms easy; or to exchange for a house in the VIth or VIIIth Wards. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 38 Greene-st., third floor.

EDWARD KNABESCHUCH, Turner Shop.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new four-story brown-stone front houses, situate on Lexington-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, between 15th and 17th-sts.; the houses are 23 feet 6 inches by 65 feet, and the lot 120 feet deep. Contains all the modern improvements.

Also, to let four four-story brown-stone front houses on 18th-st. between the 2d and 3d-avs. For terms apply at No. 160 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling house, high basement, with all the modern improvements. The house was built by day's work, and is in first-rate order, situate No. 222 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or at

D. I. PENTZ, No. 153 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story and basement house in the beautiful village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, and the balance in cash, or white-lead and oil. Inquire of W. E. DEMAREST, No. 2[illegible] West 32d-st., or to his painting establishment No. 1[illegible] West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—With 20 acres of land. An elegantly furnished house, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick, 11 miles from the New Brunswick depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The three brown stone Houses on south side of [illegible]-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., and known as No. 160; two of them are English basement, 16 feet wide; and one a high stoop, all well built and containing the modern improvements. Early possession given and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The very desirable house, No. 218 West 21st-st., on the high ground between 8th and 9th-avs.; house 25 feet 6 inches by 45 feet, three rooms deep, three stories above basement, brown stone front, built in a superior manner, nearly new, in perfect order, and with all modern conveniences. Price, $9,000. Apply to WM. MONTEITH, No. 440 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first class three story and basement brick house, No. 55 West 27th-st.; has all the modern improvements and has just been papered and painted throughout. Also one of those elegant brown stone front English basement houses on the 7th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The brown-stone basement three-story brick house No. 2[illegible] Dean-st., between Nevins and Powers-sts., with gas, bath, ranges, heaters, speaking tubes and marble mantels, and finished in the best manner, for sale on easy terms. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Houses 20 by 45, with extension of 12 feet; Nos. 127 and 129 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the ferry. Location desirable. Rent $550, to a good tenant. Apply to G. S. ROE, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house, two-story and basement, on the rear of the lot, and a store on the front, No. 2[illegible] 8th-av., on the west side, one door south of 27th-st., now occupied as a feed store—an excellent stand for a butcher. Apply at No. 1[illegible] West 21st-st. JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The pleasant 3-story and attic house No. 134 Bank-st., containing 7 rooms, basement and under cellar, all in good order. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Price, $4,300; rent, $450. Apply on the premises, or for further particulars to the owner, No. 134 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four story brown stone front house No. 5[illegible] St. Marks-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and very commodious; situation unsurpassed. Can be seen from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 31 Wooster-st., with Croton-water, bath-room, &c., and in good order. Price $8,500; terms easy. Now rented for $[illegible]. The tenant will remain if desired. Inquire of J. A. LAWRENCE, No. 140 West 2[illegible]-st., or No. 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 101 Avenue B, near Tompkins-square, between 6th and 7th-sts.; 3-story, basement and cemented "concrete floor" to under cellar; has gas, with chandeliers, complete range, bath, &c., all in prime order. Occupied by the owner. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Lot on north side of West 2[illegible]-st., No. 1[illegible], 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, with three-story and attic rear dwelling in front, with gas and Croton water all in complete order. Inquire on the premises, of PRATT & HILL.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the 5th-av., west side, two very desirable first-class brown stone houses, extra large. One with stable attached, and one without. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st., main floor, Bank of Commonwealth Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class English basement house in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 2[illegible]-st., No. 2[illegible], opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 294, 2d door.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 5[illegible] St. Clark's-place. Has all the modern improvements. Situation unsurpassed. Apply for passes to HALL & CALBOW, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Several first-class houses located near the City Hall. One worth $12,000 will be sold for $11,000—$8,000 of which can remain on bond and mortgage for five years—a great bargain. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class four-story house, 20 by 55 feet, No. 45 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 44 East 24th-st., or, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Wall-st., to C. H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, with slate roof, and two lots of ground, situate on Amity-st., Brooklyn, running through to Congress-st., 225 feet east from Congress-st. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to J. B. SHAPTER, No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Nos. 2[illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] State-st.; three-story, brick and very desirable residences, being near the ferry. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 2[illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 1[illegible] Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to NELSON PLACE, No. 60 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story house with brown stone front, all modern improvements, in 2[illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick front House, No. 1[illegible] 10th-st., between 2d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 1[illegible] 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A good three-story brick House and Lot in Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, near the Protestant Episcopal Church. Inquire of L. & B. CURTIS, No. 2[illegible] Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A three-story brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, situated in [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible]-avs. Apply to [illegible] SMITH, No. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stone front dwelling-house, with store (occupied by dry goods), 6th-av. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, corner [illegible] and West st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone house, [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st., opposite London Terrace. Inquire of M. SCHWERIN, No. 22 William-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new 4 story basement house, No. 1[illegible] West 2[illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in complete order.

The house is [illegible] feet deep by 25 feet 6 inches front and rear. Lot 100 feet deep. The house is complete in all respects, with every modern improvement. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Possession at once. Apply to

JOSEPH F. CHATELLIER, No. 1[illegible] Greenwich-st.; or to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 1[illegible] Broadway, corner Dey-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Of 50 acres in Westchester County, on the New Haven Railroad, two miles above New Rochelle and 1 mile below Mamaroneck; 21 miles and 1 hour's ride from the city. This farm is very pleasantly situated and well watered. The land is all tillable and in good cultivation, except 4 or 5 acres of wood. The buildings consist of a large dwelling house, [illegible] containing 12 rooms, also a farm house with a large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, on high ground and overlooking Long Island Sound. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—The Irving House, eligibly situated, with four acres of ground; the house is capable of accommodating about 80 boarders, and has been well patronized; there is every requisite in the arrangement of the house and outbuildings, having ample accommodations as to stables, &c. [illegible] The house is fully furnished, and to a responsible tenant will be let with the furniture, or sold at an appraisement. The above is well calculated for an extensive female school, and would command a large patronage in the neighborhood and this City. The healthfulness of the place is not excelled. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm upon which he now resides, four miles from the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Goshen, Orange Co. The property consists of 1[illegible] acres of choice land well watered and suitably divided into tillable and meadow land. The house is new and commodious, finished in the best style, with modern improvements. The premises are well stocked with fruit of every description and the outbuildings large and commodious. This property will be sold very low, if applied for soon. For particulars inquire of the subscriber upon the premises, or of THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 1[illegible] Front-st. Address all letters Goshen Post-Office.

WM. H. BEERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, consisting of 11 acres of land, a large garden in fine order, and fruit in great abundance. The house is two stories and attic, with cellar under the whole, and entirely new and well arranged. On the premises are a gardener's house, ice house, barn, stable and shed, all in excellent order. The place is in the centre of the block and is surrounded by some of the most cultivated and pleasant residences on the Hudson River, of which it has an extensive and beautiful view. Possession may be had immediately. For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 12 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 6 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and fine shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $700. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 2[illegible] 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitney-av., just beyond the city limits of New Haven, with 12 to 14 acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, faced with brick. [illegible] 37 feet square; contains 12 rooms. There are two barns, fine fences, filled large garden, &c. The property is very fine. Any person desiring to purchase a delightful country residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In the village of Stamford, Conn., within 5 minutes walk of depot, a [illegible] cottage dwelling-house, with 8 rooms on first floor, and 9 on second. On the premises are two wells of excellent water; the grounds are handsomely laid out, and shaded with forest and fruit trees, evergreens, &c. Inquire of WM. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant country residence, situated in Guilford, one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in Connecticut; a well-built, handsome stone house, conveniently arranged, beautifully located in a lot of about two acres, with barn, &c., surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house was built in 1851. Price $6,000. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On Long Island, within five minutes' walk of the cars, consisting of a good house, barn and carriage-house, with from three to four acres of fruitful land, together with a variety of fruit trees and garden shrubbery, on Long Island, nine miles from the City. Apply at No. 19 Attorney-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—With 11 acres of land, about 5 minutes walk from the depot. House stone containing 14 rooms. Has a piazza on all sides, and is on an eminence overlooking the entire village and the Long Island Sound. Apply to Mr. DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage, with barn, &c., at Belmont, Fordham, within 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad depot; plank walk nearly all the way. The cottage is now ready for occupancy, and the grounds three-quarters of an acre; and other improvements are now being finished. Location healthy and desirable. Accommodations: two parlors, six chambers, kitchen, wash-house, &c. Possession immediately. Thirty trains each day. For particulars, apply to JOHN C. KAYSER, near the premises, Belmont, or at No. 2[illegible] Cedar-st., 2d floor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A country seat, with 20 acres of land, all in lawn save kitchen and flower garden, comprising a convenient and commodious Gothic dwelling-house, stable, coach-house, large stone barn, ox, cow and pig-pens, poultry-yard, ice-house, shed, &c., &c., with every requisite for the comfort and enjoyment of a gentleman's family, all in the most perfect condition. The place is situated at College Point, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness or beauty of locality, commanding an extensive view of the Sound, having a large water front, with a fine dock and beach, and within an hour of New-York, by railway or steamboat. The grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and it is seldom that a place presenting so many advantages is offered for sale. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—New house, modern style, containing 11 rooms besides ample cellar room, pantries, &c., 5 or 10 acres of ground. Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, one hour's ride from City by New-Haven Railroad. Unsurpassed water view, bathing, fishing, gunning, &c. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to J. W. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—In the town of Yonkers, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings, containing 2[illegible] acres, will be sold at a bargain, on application to FRED. A. GUION, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

VILLA FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River, about [illegible] miles from the City Hall, New-York, having a commanding view of the River and surrounding country. The house is 3[illegible] by 41 feet, well and substantially built, furnished in modern style and with the latest improvements, Croton water, bath, water closets, furnace, range, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Also at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, the large and commodious house, capable of accommodating from 40 to 60 persons, with grounds attached, about one hour's ride by railroad, well adapted for a private boarding-house, for which purpose it has been used. This property commands one of the finest prospects on the Sound, with good bathing, &c. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 2[illegible] Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 36, with a wing 3[illegible] feet by 2[illegible], built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, [illegible] of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 2[illegible] or 30 acres with the house and out buildings, can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars, apply to

HALL & CALBOW, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Orange, N. J., a pleasant and healthy residence. It is close by the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, North Orange, 13 miles from New-York, offering great facilities for a person doing business in New-York. At present occupied by Mr. A. A. Jayne, of the firm of Young & Jayne. Terms easy, and possession given the 1st April. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at Surveyor's Office, Navy-Yard morning, or at No. 207 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—One fine dwelling, cottage style, containing nine rooms and basement, with eight acres of land, on which are a barn and carriage house, a vinery containing Black Hamburg and other foreign grapes, a well and cistern; and about 400 fruit trees and grape vines. Also a spacious dwelling, in Gothic style, 3[illegible] stories, entirely new, and ten acres of land. All lying within about three quarters of a mile of the Germantown depot of the Hudson River Railroad, ten miles below Hudson; location healthy, and scenery beautiful. Inquire of J. S. OATMAN, M. D., No. 1[illegible] Eldridge-st., New-York, or of G. W. CALKINS, on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased.

The 5 story fire-proof store No. 112 Pearl-st.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 67 and 69 Exchange-place.

The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] New-st.

The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West 21st-st.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—A three years' lease for sale, on a new and comfortable house, in a beautiful location, contiguous to both ferries; grounds and vegetable garden in a high state of cultivation; stabling for four horses and two cows; a good poultry yard, &c. Also for sale, the modern and complete furniture of the establishment. Address N. N., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office, post-paid.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new brick house and lot on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 2[illegible] miles from New-York City. The house is new, two stories, attic and high basement, with piazzas in front, built by days' work, in the best manner, containing eighteen rooms and cellar, finished in good order. Lot 100x[illegible] feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 1[illegible] West-st., New-York.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots of land with brick, barn and lumber sheds, and stables thereon. Situate on 29th and 30th-sts., west of 11th-av., within a few rods of the North River. The lease will not expire until Nov. 1, 18[illegible]. The lots are opposite the Woodworth Planing Mill, and are particularly valuable for the lumber business. Apply on the premises, to U. SOUTHERLAND, or at No. [illegible] Wall-st., to

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The lease of buildings Nos. 7[illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, having eight years to run from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. H. PARSONS, or JOHN CLARKE, Assignees, No. [illegible] Broadway, or No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Yonkers, with 14 acres of land, will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Also, a new house finely located at Yonkers. Several very desirable building lots in the same place which will be sold at low prices. For further particulars apply to WM. H. WALSH, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or CHAS. N. BUTT, No. 7 Dock-st., Yonkers.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—For a gentleman doing business in the City, a double house, with tower, elegantly finished in fine style, with all the modern improvements, 1[illegible] rooms and cellar, grounds ornamented and terraced. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK.—At prices ranging from $800 to $2,500. I will build houses for $800 each, with six rooms on first floor, to be 18x24, 18x32, 16x[illegible]. Lots from $150 to $500, according to location; access by omnibus and railroad, in 30 minutes.

CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—Several choice houses, with brown fronts, on Clinton-st., Also, on Carlton, Adelphi, Clermont and Gates-avs., or in almost any other part of Brooklyn. Good brick houses which sell up town for $10,000 or $12,000, are offered for $6,000 to $8,000. N. B.—Any amount of money loaned on bond and mortgage by MILES & BETTS, No. 2[illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—That new and beautiful brown stone front house, No. 1[illegible] Henry-st., between State and Joralemon-streets, within five minutes' walk from South and Montague ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best built houses in the city. Apply to WALTON & NORRIS, on the premises, or No. 1[illegible] Schermerhorn st.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE.—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, varying in price from $1,000 to $30,000. Persons desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate, are invited to call and examine our register. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 8 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME COTTAGE with small garden, stable, &c., situated on high ground, in Carmansville, fronting on 10th-av. and Kingsbridge Road, for sale on accommodating terms. Immediate possession. Apply to JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style; beautifully located in Dean-st.—Nos. 2[illegible] and 3[illegible]. For particulars, inquire of SCRIBNER, No. 3[illegible] Dean-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated about 3½ miles north of Stamford, or about 35 minutes' drive from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, containing 100 acres of land, under high state of cultivation, with a good apple orchard and other fruit.

A new 2-story and attic house, built last Fall, and has never been occupied, containing 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; piazza all round the house, barn and outbuildings, with grounds laid out in handsome style. This property will be sold low, and on easy terms; most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent., or would be exchanged for City property.

This is one of the most desirable places in the State of Connecticut, situated on the Newfield Road, high ground, with a commanding view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, and in one of the best neighborhoods. For further particulars, inquire of

CHARLES FOX, No. 17[illegible] South-st.

P. S.—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, late the residence of Jas. A. Ivers, Esq., deceased. It consists of 2[illegible] acres of land, together with about five acres of salt meadow; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, smoke and wood-house, all in pretty good order. There are also about 200 fruit trees of different kinds on the place, and a number of choice grape vines in the vicinity of the house. Within a short distance is a trout stream. The farm lies about a mile from Piermont, and from its contiguity to the City of New-York offers many inducements as a residence or as a garden for the supply of the market. It will be offered at private sale until the 15th of March, when if not sold it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. Two thirds of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 1,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. The purchase money may be payable in five equal instalments; the first to come due in two years from date of contract; the other annually thereafter, giving six years to pay for the land, with a charge of only 3 per cent. per annum interest. The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—The subscribers offer for sale from 20 to 35 acres of land, two miles south of the city of Poughkeepsie (opposite the residence of Professor Morse), a desirable location for a country seat, and being but three hours from the City of New-York, and a few minutes' ride from Poughkeepsie, or they would sell their whole farm of 1[illegible] acres, if applied for within a few weeks. A particular description will be given on application to H. & J. CARPENTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 20 acres, with good house, barn, &c., in a high, pleasant situation, 20 miles from New-York; 1 mile from Railroad Depot, from which trains pass to and from the City almost every hour. The land is good, well watered and fenced. It is well stocked with a variety of choice fruit. Also, a splendid building situation, with 10 or 20 acres, (to suit the purchaser,) near the above. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 2½ miles east from the Railroad Station at Sing Sing; 75 to 80 acres, farm-house, carriage-house, and several other out-building, orchard, choice fruit, shrubbery, &c., with beautiful scenery. About six acres wood land. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 105 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick. Land in the highest state of cultivation, buildings nearly new, location unsurpassed. Inquire of WILLIAM K. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 133 George-st., New-Brunswick.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A splendid farm of 64 acres, 3 miles from Paterson, N. J., with large and commodious buildings, suitable for hotel or private residence. Soil rich and highly cultivated; location beautiful, one mile from Passaic River. Price $6,000.

CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For Bonds, Stock or Real Estate, one or more first-class brown stone dwellings, three stories, with all the modern improvements, in a beautiful part of Brooklyn, and on the lowest terms. Apply to F. McCRACKEN, No. 7[illegible] Wall-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at JOHNSON, SPADER & CO'S., corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

LAND FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity—at Rye, Westchester County—40 acres, valuable land, immediately on the Sound, and known as Peanage Point; a small farm house and barn, several beautiful building sites, unsurpassed water view and scenery, fine bathing, fishing, sailing and shooting; a few acres would be sold if the whole was not required. Address or apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FLEETWOOD.—Plots of ground will be given to any competent person or persons who will establish a High School, or manufactories of importance. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS.—Sixty lots lying together in the city of Brooklyn, within one mile of the City Hall, near Flatbush-av. For particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, No. 4[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—10 lots of ground situated north side of 22d-st., 150 feet east of 10th-av. The property is well located for a wood, coal or timber yard. Apply to W. G. CHAVE, No. 1[illegible] East 20th-st., or to J. DUNDERDALE, No. [illegible] William-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots in 45th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av. Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 2[illegible] Hester-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A black horse, 16 hands high, seven years old, warranted kind and sound. Price $400. Apply at No. 59 Warren-st., front office, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A modern-built house, between 10th and 23d-sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Any party having such a house to sell, and will take in part payment a well-built house, suitable for a small family, and the balance in cash, will please address Box No. 4,[illegible], Post-Office, stating number and street of the house and probable value.

HOUSES WANTED.—Two four-story houses, adjoining and connected, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Must be situated between 4th and 23d-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. A house in which the landlord would take rooms would be desired. The best of references given. Address P. O., Box No. 1,[illegible].

HOUSE WANTED.—Want to purchase, a modern, first-class, well-built house, located on the 5th-av., or desirable cross streets, above 10th-st., with possession on or before 1st of May next. Apply to

T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A neatly furnished house, from 1st of May. If in New-York, not to be above 12th-st.; or in Brooklyn, not over seven minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Rent, with furniture, not to exceed $800. Address P. D., Daily Times office.

WANTED TO RENT.—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,[illegible] Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN.—A good three story brick house near Fulton-st., not above Clinton nor below Sand-sts. Address C. M., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—The whole or part; situated between Broadway and Hudson-st., not lower than Houston-st., nor higher than 11th-st. Address BOOKS, at this office.

A NUMBER OF LOTS wanted in exchange for houses that are renting for over 10 per cent. on valuation. The lots must be desirable and well located for improvement. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—On the East side of the town. Address G. O. HALL, Box No. 1,7[illegible] Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

SMALL SUITE OF PARLOR FURNITURE WANTED.—In exchange for dental services. Address DENTIST, Times Office.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,

No. 2[illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few rods from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD OR NO PAY. J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, to cut to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Jefferson Market.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building No. 2[illegible] Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to top of the house, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes, good lights front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 6[illegible] Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET FOR BOARD.—A gentleman residing up-town, in a most beautiful part of the City, wishes to rent his house to a small genteel family without children, and furnish his own apartments and board out the rent. To any persons willing to furnish the parlors nicely, and live in good style, an excellent opportunity is offered. An answer addressed to Box No. 1,[illegible] will receive attention. N. B.—Any one with a large family, or persons wishing to keep boarders, need not apply.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new 3-story brick houses in River Terrace, with brown stone trimmed fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c., and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 1st-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 20th-st., near 8th-av.—A most desirable location on easy account. The house is new and replete with every modern improvement and convenience, parlors and hall handsomely frescoed, furniture new and very handsome, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the Union-square Real Estate office, No. 2 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st. Rent $1,400.

HETS & HOAGLAND.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two new 4-story and back basement houses on Lexington-av., between 4[illegible]th and 4[illegible]th-sts., will be let low for one year from May next, to a responsible tenant. For particulars, apply to Dr. JOHNSON, No. 2[illegible] Duane-st., basement Chatham Bank Building, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, unincumbered, and well located either in New-York or Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The house, No. 6[illegible] Varick-st. near St. John's-park; best location in this City for a genteel Boarding-house, having an additional building on rear, containing 9 rooms; to a good tenant a lease for several years will be given at reasonable rent. Apply to the owner on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine, large brick house, with piazzas front and rear, at the junction of Broadway and 45th-st., on a high elevation, having all the modern improvements, Croton, baths, &c., all in good order, to let low to a genteel family. None other need apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 157 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE WANTED.—In New-York or in Brooklyn, within walking distance from the Ferries, a small house at a rent not exceeding $700. It must be in good order, and have gas and water conveniences. A person having such a house may find a desirable tenant by addressing N. S. S., at the Office of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSE TO LET.—A four story brown stone front house No. 1[illegible] West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., with all the modern improvements, such as water throughout the house, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, &c. Inquire of W. A. JAQUES, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A superior built four-story, high-stoop house, 25x55, in a location of rare beauty, No. 1[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., being opposite Lamartine-park. This building, though comparatively new, will be repainted throughout. Rent $1,200—price $15,000, including a costly hot water apparatus.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—To a small family. A two-story and basement frame house, situated on the east side of Clermont-av., between Myrtle and Park-avs., Brooklyn. House nearly new and in perfect repair. Apply on the premises, or to Col. JOSEPH J. DILLON, No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., near Greenwich. Rent moderate, $450. Also, a store and dwelling in Greenwich-st., near Chambers. Inquire of JOHN MONEYPENNY, No. 1[illegible] Canal-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The four-story and basement brown stone house, No. 17 Great Jones-st., with all the modern improvements. Also, No. 1[illegible] Grand-st., corner house, to let or lease for five years. Inquire at No. 3[illegible] Great Jones-st., or No. 50 Wall-st., of WRIGHT.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three new first-class three-story brick houses, with two-story tea-rooms and modern improvements, situated in Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply to J. W. STICKLER, No. 3 Hudson-place, Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 4-story and basement house No. 7[illegible]-st., with hot and cold water, gas, bath, and house in good order. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 1[illegible] Walker-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st., No. 2[illegible], opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRILL, No. 2[illegible] next door.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 34 St. Marks-place (8th-st.) one door from 2d-av. The house is 2[illegible]x[illegible], three rooms deep, and will be put in complete order. Apply to C. S. SLOANE, No. 2[illegible] William-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A large three-story house in East Broadway, the second story of which will be reserved by the owner who would board with the person hiring the same. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st., one block from Broadway, handsomely located, with the modern improvements, &c. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—Also a small house for sale. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 1[illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 41 Walker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 6[illegible] Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—Formerly occupied by James W. Cameron. It is newly built, with all the modern improvements, conservatory, bath-room, hot water apparatus, commodious stables, bathing house, &c. There is an acre of ground laid out in garden. The place is most eligibly situated, facing the bay, and only five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to CAMERON, BUTT & BLACK, No. 1[illegible] Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—At Port Chester, within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at that place. Will be let furnished or unfurnished for six months or one year. Land adjoining can be had if wanted. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or to G. BULKLEY, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A comfortable country house, with a large garden well-stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, situated at the corner of 8th-av. and 12[illegible]th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Broadway, above 10th-st., before 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 4[illegible] Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage at Lake Mahopac, containing seven rooms, with 1¼ acres of ground attached, on which is a small fish pond. The location is very desirable and remarkably healthy, within two hours' ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. FIELD, No. 63 Barclay-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—At Fort Washington, a small but well built cottage, containing five rooms, with large green-house and grapery, and about 4 acres of garden ground, suitable for a small family or a market gardener. Apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE.—A beautiful Cottage with coach-house and stable, with six lots of ground on 152d-st., within 150 yards of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—A first-class building situated southeast corner of 8th-av. and 40th-st., well adapted for a hotel or large boarding-house; it is unsurpassed for pleasantness or convenience of location; it would be altered or reduced in size to suit a good tenant. Also, to let, a part or whole of store and dwelling adjoining the above. Also to let, a four-story dwelling-house situated northeast corner of 2d-av. and 12th-st. To be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of owner, No. 6[illegible] 8th-av., Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ABBEY HOTEL TO LET—GREAT BARGAIN—THE ABBEY HOTEL, situate on Bloomingdale Road and 11th-av., between 101st and 102d-sts., New-York. The house is replete with every convenience, a large space of ground attached, with garden containing choice fruits, flowers, grape vines, &c., houses, stables, sheds, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. W. HINMAN, No. 2 Coenties-slip, New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The house and lot No. 712 Broadway, near 4th-st. The first story may be altered for a store, 1[illegible] feet deep; the 2d-story rooms communicate with sliding doors; is well calculated for a millinery, or other business with a dwelling, having a 3-story wing with five rooms—altogether 20 rooms. Apply at No. 2 Union-square, to W. BURGOYNE.

RENT $250.—TEN ROOMS—Pretty house, at the corner of 10[illegible]th-st. and 3d-av.; situation healthy, and in Summer highly picturesque. Cars and stages pass the door; distance one hour from the City Hall. Croton water in the house. Address STEPHENS, Box No. 2[illegible] Post-Office, or apply on the premises.

WORKSHOP TO LET.—A newly built, well lighted five-story workshop, at No. 1[illegible] Mulberry-st., near Grand, will be let as a whole or separately, as desired. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN No. 157 Walker-st., cor. of Bowery.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—With or without steam-power, in the buildings Nos. 41 and 43 Greene-st. To metal workers, or those whose businesses are not hazardous on account of fire, we will let at low prices. Call and see. A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 4[illegible] Greene-st., 4th floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—On the 5th-av., centrally located. It contains a large basement-room, two drawing-rooms, library, five chambers, besides servants' rooms, two bath-rooms and water-closets. Is complete in all the modern conveniences of furnace, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Every part is handsomely and fully furnished. It will be rented for one year from the 1st of April for the occupancy of a small or moderate sized family. The furnishing for a family is complete, excepting bed and table linen and plate. Rent $3,[illegible]. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, with real signature.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Handsomely and completely furnished, for one year or a term of years, from May 1, of medium size, delightfully situated very near the Washington Parade Ground. Apply to

JOHN B HYDE'S SONS, No. 2[illegible] Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From May to November, is on 4th-av. above 2[illegible]th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Part of a neat three-story brick house, in complete order, with gas. Location pleasant, and 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. None but a small and respectable party need apply. Possession given immediately or on the 1st May. Inquire for Mr. FORD, No. 1[illegible] Cortlandt-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small, respectable family, the second story, consisting of four rooms, with bath room, with front basement and privilege of under cellar and kitchen of three-story brick house, No. 1[illegible] Monroe-st. To be seen from 10 o'clock. Reference required. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Water-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family. Part of a new house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to R. S. BAKER, Nos. 2[illegible] and 2[illegible] Chrystie-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the factory house No. [illegible] Beach-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building on [illegible]-st., adjoining the railroad depot, 50 by [illegible] feet, with rooms on five floors, well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 2[illegible] Nassau-st.

GROUND TO LET OR LEASE.—For a long term of years. A plot of ground containing 12 lots, fronting on three streets, near the North River, below 14th-st. A very desirable location for manufacturing purposes, or any business requiring large space and front. Apply to

T. F. MOLINEUX, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER, Nos. [illegible] and 2[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st., has to let a full suite of rooms on the second floor. Her house is pleasantly located near Union and Stuyvesant-squares, and it has all the conveniences of bath, gas, &c.

ROOMS TO LET.—The upper part of the beautiful marble front building, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, with show window on the street, to good tenants. Also, the second floor, No. 2[illegible] Canal-st., 100 feet from Broadway. Apply to GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 4[illegible] Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET.—On the 3d and 4th floors, northwest corner of Nassau and Ann-sts., well lighted and heated. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of P. F. CORANS, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Large and small, on the 2d, 3d and 4th floors of the Sun Building, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., at moderate rents. Apply at the Sun Office.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. GARY & CO., No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, communicating by folding doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.—Three very desirable rooms in the third story of No. 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, of WHITING, CLARK & REED.

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—The furniture, with a large safe, suitable for a public company, to be sold. Apply at No. [illegible] Wall-st., rear office, first floor, or J. BLUNT, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—One mile from the ferries, to a small family who would be willing to board the owner and his son. Address A. C. C., Box No. 6[illegible], New-York Post-Office, or Box No. [illegible] Brooklyn Post-Office.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A small, newly-built cottage, near Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, containing eight rooms. For particulars inquire of R. STOOKE & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—Several of each description to let in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn. Also, houses in Astoria. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 2[illegible] Nassau-st.

CLOTHING STORE TO LEASE.—The oldest clothing store in Fulton-st., No. 1[illegible], and fixtures for sale. Inquire at No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st.

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 202 FULTON-ST.—A first-rate stand for wholesale or retail business of any kind. It is light and dry, and has a spacious entrance; also a number of offices in the same building. Apply as above.

WM. HINTON.

BASEMENT TO LET.—A fine large basement, 25 by 70 feet, in a central location. Apply at No. 6[illegible] Chambers-st.

FOUR 3-STORY HOUSES TO LET.—In [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for services on Sunday—well lighted and ventilated, at No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET—An eligible office, or part of do.—No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

LAND TO LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, below 4[illegible]th-st.—Nine acres of land, with improvements, corner of Broadway and 1[illegible]th-st. Inquire of G. A. BLOOD, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., 2d floor.

LOTS TO LET ON LEASE.—Two lots on West-st., near Canal, 100 feet deep. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

LOFTS TO LET.—At No. 4[illegible] John-st., in the second story—one suitable for a store, and one especially adapted for light manufacturing, being 2[illegible]x7[illegible] feet, and lighted by eight large windows and two skylights. Inquire of J. B. BEERS, or JAMES JOHNSTON, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The second floor of the building occupied by C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—The new and spacious Store, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., suitable for a first-class Dry Goods Store, or other business, with counters, shelves, gas fixtures, &c., complete, and ready for occupancy. Possession immediately. Rent to a good tenant, $[illegible] per annum. Apply on the premises, or to G. M. MILLIGAN, No. 6[illegible] Wall-st.

STORE, BACK ROOM, BASEMENT, and part of second floor, and vault building, No. 2[illegible] Maiden-lane, to let, together or separate; also store No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., the best stand for a book dealer, hatter, jeweller or clothier in the City; also store and basement No. [illegible] Fulton-st., a good place for a clothier or hardware dealer; also second floor No. 57 Fulton-st. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores, corner of Church and Duane-sts. The corner store, 26x116 feet; the one next to it, 25x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet in the Spring, on the opposite side. Duane-st. is the leading street to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot. Inquire at No. 4[illegible] Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 2[illegible] Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most eligibly situated on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 3[illegible] and 3[illegible] Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—In the "Sun Building."—The large double store Nos. 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] Fulton-st., now occupied as a clothing store. Would be let in single stores. Arrangements can be made for immediate possession. Apply at the Sun office.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

STORE TO LET.—Northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.—one of the best locations in the neighborhood. Apply to W. H. IRELAND, No. 2[illegible] Dey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET.—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 1[illegible] Vesey-st., in front of Washington Market. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1[illegible] Warren-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Steam Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment, foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from 1 to 50 horse-power to let, with spacious well-lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 2[illegible] Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 2[illegible]th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av., near 2[illegible]th-st. The rooms are well lighted and warm moderate. Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. SIGLER, Nos. 6[illegible], 6[illegible] and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 1[illegible] Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 1[illegible] Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 1[illegible] East 2[illegible]th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 1[illegible] Cliff-st.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—Mayor's Office, New-York, March 5, 1855.—Whereas, JOHN CAMPBELL was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Hudson-sts., on the 2[illegible]d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day; and whereas the said JOHN CAMPBELL has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and whereas the person who drove said cart is unknown to the Authorities, I do by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 6[illegible] Wall-st., New-York, No. 4[illegible] (Office 2[illegible]) State-st., Boston. The object of this Office is to place inventors of patents in connection with capitalists, whereby they can obtain assistance to perfect or sell the whole or parts of their inventions, or form connections with parties for the manufacture of their patented articles.

Such an Office has long been needed by young and ingenious mechanics, to enable them to obtain means to perfect their inventions with rapidity, and place them before the public, that they may realize substantial returns for the works of their genius. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP—Offers for sale the following Metals:

200 slabs Government Banca Tin.
300 slabs Straits Tin, assorted brands.
2[illegible] slabs English Tin, in small blocks.
1,500 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.
[illegible] pigs German and Spanish Lead.
10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.
1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.
[illegible] lbs. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.
10 tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 1[illegible] Burling-slip.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory, No. 41 Greene-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—Generally known as the BRONX RIVER POWDER MILL, at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, at 1 P. M., at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry B. Morse, deed dated the 1st day of May, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 120 of deeds, page 186; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 28, 1848, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 322, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 28th April, 1849, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ferrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1849; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 20th December, 1849; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1857; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 4, 1851, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Reed, containing together about 60 acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new Depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for Depot purposes, and the neighborhood is in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather.

Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. HANBOLD, on the premises.

Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.—A large and valuable assortment of first-class cabinet furniture and other housefurnishing goods, well worthy of attention, and consist in part as follows:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Richly-carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocade, satin, brocatelle and plush, of the richest styles; carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; rosewood cabinets, sofas, tete-a-tetes, divans and ottomans, marble-top centre, pier and fancy tables; easy, Voltaire and parlor chairs; couches, pier and mantel glasses, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes to match; painted chamber suites, rush and willow-seat chairs, easy and rocking chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

PIANO-FORTES.—Two rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, of good tone and finish.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Saturday, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt cornices, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, do. centre tables, sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; hair mattresses, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, oil cloths, dinner sets, curtains, lounges, etageres, and a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Being part of the stock of a retailer, consisting of silver plated tea-sets, castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea urns, plain chased and fluted, cups do., coffee urns, silver plated spoons, ladles, forks, butter knives, fish do.; real silver sets in boxes, silver forks and spoons of various kinds; also, several first class gold watches, brooches, pins, earrings, &c., set with precious stones, &c., and other valuable goods. They are all of the best kind and must be sold to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, two valuable lots of land, with the two four-story first-class brown stone front houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of [illegible], and known as Nos. 61 and 67; lots being each 25 feet 4 inches front and rear, and 111 feet deep. Houses are finished in modern style, and furnished with all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot air furnaces, baths, &c. They will be sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000 on each.

Also—The valuable triangular piece of land being in front on Hamilton avenue 200 feet; on Mill-street 167 feet 6 inches; on Court street 164 feet 7 inches; will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 at 6 per cent., due in 1859.

For permission to see the houses, apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-street.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—SATURDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., [illegible] sale of Elizabethan style carved walnut cabinet furniture, finished and unfinished—viz.: six elegantly carved library and parlor secretary bookcases, etc. to match; [illegible]; several writing tables and desks to match; 50 richly carved and ornamental oval frames, square do., with antique engravings; curious hall and reception chairs; magnificently carved brackets, side ornaments, and variety of fancy carved articles. The whole will positively be sold by order of the mortgagee, and cost over $7,000. We invite our friends and the public to examine previous to sale. Now on view. Also, one elegant extension dining-table, 16 feet long, with solid mahogany slides, elaborately carved; worth $250. Catalogues issued on morning of sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction as above, a very large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich satin brocatelle, large French pier and oval mirrors, window curtains, oil paintings, mahogany sofas and chairs, marble top centre and pier tables, library and secretary bookcases, China, glass and crockery ware, diningroom furniture, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, [illegible] bedsteads, hair mattresses, [illegible], and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers; also, several pianos of beauty. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THEO. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

DECIDED SALES THIS MORNING.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., by catalogue. Entirely new and large stock of fashionable and warrantable household goods, as follows: Furniture in large variety, pianofortes of superior makers, oil paintings from good artists, mirrors, French plate, &c., with elegant frames, gold and silver watches, jewelry, and twelve kinds of imported cigars. As nothing is reserved, each article will be sold according to catalogue, which will make the piano fortes to come to near the last part of sale, and will be sold about 12 o'clock. Superior articles will be found in this day's sale. The trade, as well as private buyers, will have a rare chance to buy, as a clean sweep is the intention of the Auctioneer. Every facility to buyers in packing, shipping, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable real estate, viz.: On [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CARROLL-PLACE.—Opposite Carroll-park, and next door to the corner of Court-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the lot of land, with the four-story first-class brown stone house, situated in Carroll-place, opposite Carroll-park, and next door to the corner of Court-st. Lot [illegible] feet; house [illegible] feet, built in the best manner and finished with all the modern improvements, such as baths, gas, ranges, hot air furnace, stationary washtubs, large closets in fourth story. This property is situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, being opposite a beautiful private park. Cars pass the door from Fulton Ferry every five minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery over the Store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Elegant Oil Paintings, consisting of a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings by the most celebrated artists—copies from Raphael, Sir David Wilkie, Greuze, Teniers, Vernet, &c.; also, a Holy Family by Sasso Ferrato; Flight into Egypt, by Correggio, and others equally valuable; landscapes, by Poussin, Ruccherini, S. Rosa, Simon Van Willis, Andrews, Frederics, &c. Also, paintings on copper and oil attached to glass, just received from Europe, by the first French artists, viz.: Chambeaux, Cardinal, Postelle, La Joie, Paris, Malle Anché, Dumont, Dubosq, Couperiel, Delaweugne, Parlastry, Fertini, &c., to be sold positively without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, Silverplated China, Crockery and Glass Ware, on SATURDAY, (tomorrow,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their sale rooms, Broadway, west of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany furniture, of every description. Carpets, oil cloths, looking-glasses, China, glass and crockery ware. Also, an invoice of silverplated ware, consisting of castors, cake-baskets, tea and table spoons, forks, ladles, sugar tongs, table cutlery, &c., at 12 o'clock. Superior pianofortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

E. T. TURNER WILL SELL at auction on THIS DAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 39 Pine and 50 Cedar-sts., household furniture—a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes, lounges, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., work tables, marble-top centre, side, and pier tables, bookcases, wardrobes. Also, Brussels, Wilton and tapestry carpets in good order, having been but little used.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 87 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.—THIS DAY, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., at 10½ o'clock, wines, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, cordials, flour, herrings, lime, currants, raisins, beans, sugar, tobacco, hardware, harness, saddles, whips, wagons, iron safes, watches, weighing machines, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PIANOS.—E. T. TURNER will sell by auction at the salesrooms No. 39 Pine and No. 50 Cedar-sts., on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood cottage pianos, of superior tone and finish, by Gilbert, of Boston. Sale peremptory to pay advances.

W. G. ALGURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On FRIDAY, March 9, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a dry goods store, consisting of [illegible] silks, delaines, alpacas, muslins, hosiery, &c. E. LOTT, Sheriff. R. G. [illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In [illegible] County, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on [illegible] day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. [illegible] apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.; J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 186 Broadway, or P. F. BURGER, No. 10 Beekman-st.

WM. H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

BAKER & WEEKS will sell at Auction on MONDAY, March 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the N. E. corner of 12th-av. and 56th-st., and 2 lots adjoining on 12th-av., and 1 on the rear, on 56th-st., being on the block bounded by Broadway and 12th-av., and 56th and 57th sts. Also, a number of other lots on various streets and avenues, nearly all of which are suitable for immediate improvement. For maps, &c., apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 1 Pine-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The undersigned will give his personal attention to the sales of household furniture at the residences of families, or at his salesroom, No. 7 Clinton Hall; also, to sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange and at Clinton Hall.

E. D. GOODWIN.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement $2,542,301 61

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies	$[illegible]	
For interest	[illegible]	
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid	25,220 10	
For annuities	2,[illegible] 51	[illegible]
		$3,[illegible],420 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$316,009 78	
Paid surrendered policies	37,301 20	
Paid reduction of premiums	2,[illegible]	
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable	69,677 64	
Paid annuities	1,301 64	
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total assets		$3,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages	2,[illegible]
Fire insurance account	[illegible]
Deferred Premium account	[illegible]
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid	[illegible]
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes	4,[illegible]
Due from agents	47,[illegible]
	$3,[illegible]
Losses unpaid	$[illegible]
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854	19,[illegible] 34
Amount issued in the 12th year	4,[illegible] 00
	$24,[illegible] 34

Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	$1,[illegible] 00	
Surrendered	440,700 00	
Dead	300,[illegible] 00	[illegible] 00
Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855		$22,[illegible] 34
No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854		7,[illegible]
Issued during the 12th year		1,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired	[illegible]	
Surrendered	[illegible]	
Dead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855		[illegible]
Increase in amount at risk for the year		$2,[illegible] 00
Increase for the year in policies		[illegible]
Increase in life policies	[illegible]	
Increase in one year policies	13	
Increase in irregular policies	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Decrease in seven year policies	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.

I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, Rich'd H. M'Curdy, Gouv'r M. Wilkins, John V. L. Pruyn, William Betts, Isaac G. Pearson, William Moore, Joseph B. Collins, Eugene Dutilh, John H. Swift, George R. Clark, M. H. Grinnell, Wm. J. Bunker, John Wadsworth, Jonathan Miller, Abraham Bininger, Nathaniel Hayden, Joseph Blunt, John P. Yelverton, Sam'l M. Cornell, John M. Stuart, Hamlin Blake, Alfred Edwards, Lucius Robinson, Richard Patrick, Sam'l D. Babcock, Rob'n G. Moulton, Chas. J. Stedman, Lycurgus Edgerton, Lewis F. Battelle, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Cephas H. Norton, John P. Treadwell, Ezra Wheeler, Wm. H. Popham, W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland, and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards, Sheppard Gandy, O. E. Minor, Edwin Thorn, Martin Bates, Jr., Wm. M. Richards, T. B. Merrick, G. D. H. Gillespie, William Kent, C. Holden, L. P. Morton, Wm. M. Bliss, W. H. Mellen, U. A. Murdock, Robert Bliss, A. Norrie, A. A. Barry, Alfred Edwards, J. E. Hurlbut, Byron Sherman, John J. Phelps, Bartholow Brown, P. W. Moyer, John B. Arthur, J. E. Myers, Edward Lambert, Fred. P. Betts, Richard Patrick, Arthur Leary, Wm. Leconey, Theo. Bakin, Theo. McNamee.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.

WM. LECONEY, Vice President.

BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks, Geo. Dunning, Dennis Perkins, R. E. Litchfield, G. A. Jarvis, Jas. Van Nostrand, J. S. T. Stranahan, E. A. Lambert, John R. Taylor, Walter S. Griffith, Chas. Christmas, J. A. Davenport, Ezra Lewis, S. W. Moore, Robert H. Berdell, A. D. Litchfield, J. A. Ostrom, E. P. Fabbri, S. T. Holmes, Henry Suydam, Jr., Henry Hurlbut, Nehemiah Knight, Jarvis Brush, J. J. Van Nostrand, Nathaniel Putnam, Edward Bridge, C. C. Roumage, Joseph Pettit, Wm. H. Simonton, John Fowler, Levi H. Brigham, Curtis Noble, Geo. L. Kent, J. S. Whitney, Jos. W. Greene, Seymour Burrell, William Poole, Charles Stanton, Wm. W. Wickes, Samuel Osborne.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm. Obell, P. H. Williams, H. Quackenboss, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martine, John B. Briggs, J. B. Fitzgerald, N. P. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Fremont, J. M. Greenwood, Phineas T. Barnum, Chas. A. Jarvis, Isaac V. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel F. Whiting, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $240,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Bunting, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoine, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Barker, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES No. 29 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon.

HENRY AITKEN & CO., No. 165 Washington-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal basis.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure Bone Dust, sawings, [illegible], and ground bone. Orders received at the Works, [illegible], East River, or at No. 65 Cedar-st., up stairs.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, New-York, March 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend, from the business of the past year, of thirty dollars per share, (being thirty per cent. on the capital stock,) payable in cash at this office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., as follows, viz.: Fifteen dollars on Monday, the 16th day of April, and fifteen dollars on Monday, the 16th day of July next. The time of closing the transfer books, in each case, will be duly notified hereafter.

The annual meeting of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when a general attendance of the stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.—By order of the Directors. SAML. J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest, falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1853, ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co., No. 10 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, March 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 77 Wall-st., New-York.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, March 1, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand at their office No. 61 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 5, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share for the last six months. Payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH & NORTHROP, No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 127 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, MERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood [illegible], with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And there every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness [illegible] [illegible]. How many suffer from obstructions or irregularities [illegible]? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. R. B. NEWMAN'S TRANSPARENT PLASTERS, spread on Canton flannel, are the most prompt to relieve pain caused by Rheumatism, Diseased Liver or Lungs; they are so pliable as to be worn on the joints. Price 12½ cents. His ANODYNE, for coughs, colds, and consumption, &c., surpasses anything of the kind. Price 25 and 50c. Twenty years' experience as a physician should entitle the Doctor's medicine to confidence. No. 369 Hudson-st., general depot; HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st., Wholesale Agent.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 80 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of disease. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. PERRY—So celebrated for his quick method of curing certain diseases, may be consulted from 9 to 2, and 6 to 9 evenings, No. 110 West Broadway. Dr. PERRY is the only agent for Duval's French "Rose" for female irregularities, $5—(sent by mail.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED.—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Marchand, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH Try Widow MALONE'S Cough Candy. The best cough candy ever made. Wholesale, No. 395 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7-octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $[illegible]—cost $[illegible]. Five superior Melodeons, Cabart's patent, $45 to $125. Secondhand Pianos from $40 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 392 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or in small installments of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 2d-av., corner 14th-st.

HECKER'S FARINA—Prepared expressly for families. A delicate and appropriate food for all seasons, and one of the most nutritious, palatable and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, uniformly meeting the gratification of the palate with ample and healthful sustenance of the body. Retailed by grocery dealers, and wholesale by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—1:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—6:30 P. M., Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 4:45 P. M.; Accommodation Train, 3 P. M., for Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M., for Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av., will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethport, with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:10 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:20 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., *via* Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M.; Burlington, 8:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:30; lodge, leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Burlington 9:30, leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City. Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 12 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25. [illegible], stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-stations and Camden—fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars—through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M., fare $1 75.

FINANCIAL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the city of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds mature in 1880. For sale by

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 21 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or in transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.

A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 3 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WALLIS & MATHEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The settlement of the business will be attended to by either of the partners, who will use the name of the firm for that purpose.

JOHN S. WALLIS, NESTOR MATHEY.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1855.

N. B.—The Importing and Commission Business of English and French Watches of every description will be continued by JOHN S. WALLIS, No. 22 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; CANADA, Capt. Stone; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Dreadnought, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, new,
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	[illegible]
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philadelphia*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Enoch,	*Cinderella*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*.
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua), Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route—avoiding the deadly Panama fever and two miles dangerous boating in Panama Bay.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, March 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA (2,000 tons) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of April, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 N. R.

Bills lading signed on board.

For freight apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, March 17.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $32.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave [illegible] Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of the Company, payable Sept. 1, 1859, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually. Bonds of the Company due either in April or October next, will be received in settlement for the loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz.: Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on the 20th March next, and two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on 20th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such times as may be agreed upon prior to 1st April next. Proposals will be open at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 20th March, and the loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Directors reserving the right to discriminate in favor of bids for the largest amounts. By order of the Directors.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until March 10, 1855, at 6 o'clock P. M., for constructing the following lines of railroad, viz.:

A double-track railroad from Hamilton ferry through Hamilton-av. and Church-st., to connect with the present track at Court-st.

A double-track railroad in 3d-av., from near 37th-st. to the city line.

A single-track railroad from the City Line to Yellow Hook Lane.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, and any information required may be obtained of the engineer, B. F. Crane.—Feb. 23, 1855.

JOHN KELLUM, THOMAS HUNT, GEORGE L. BENNETT, AMOS P. STANTON, FISHER HOWE. } Construction Committee, B. C. R. R. Co.

CAST IRON WORK.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until March 15, 1855, for furnishing about 4 tons of Cast Iron Gutter Plates, Switch Plates, Chairs, &c., &c. For further information apply to the Engineer, B. F. CRANE, at the office of the Company.

JOHN KELLUM, THOMAS HUNT, GEO. L. BENNETT, AMOS P. STANTON, FISHER HOWE.

Construction Committee, B. C. R. R. Co.

MARCH. 7, 1855.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 830 and 832, 2 certificates, $5,000 each	$10,000
831 .... 1 certificate of	5,000
832 and 833, 2 certificates of $4,000 each	8,000
834 and 835, 2 certificates of $3,000 each	6,000
	$30,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal, redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each	$20,000
24 .... 1 certificate of	5,481
	$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1862, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 20, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$125 REWARD.—Lost, on Thursday afternoon, in passing from the New-York Hotel to a Broadway stage, a small morocco porte-monnaie containing five £10 Bank of England notes, and about $125 in gold coin. The numbers of the notes are known and payment stopped. The gold can be retained by the finder on returning the notes to the office of the New-York Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from the stable-yard in East 18th-st., opposite Irving-place, on Saturday evening, March 3d, at 6 o'clock, a white cow, is of good breed, with a large bag, white nose, and can be identified, as her right hip is slightly out of place. Fifty dollars will be given for her return as above.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, a roll of bills, containing about $180, 1 fifty and 4 tens of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. The balance small Rhode Island bills. Any person leaving the same with Messrs. STANE, WEAVER & CO., No. 3 Maiden-lane, will receive the above reward.

PURSE LOST.—A claret PURSE, with $140 in gold, in Broadway, or at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt, or in the cars to Westport, Conn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the International Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES VAN BEUSCHOTEN against JOHN C. THOMPSON.—To Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 66 in the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1854; and secondly, for the further sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 20th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855.

EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 1st day of February, 1855.

f6-lawGwF* EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT—Held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, in the year 1855—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.—In the matter of the accounting of WILLIAM B. LILLIS, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of JOSEPH P. LILLIS, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of ROBERT F. BABCOCK, of Fairfield, in the County, in the State of Illinois, a creditor of the Estate of Joseph P. Lillis, deceased. It is ordered that the said William B. Lillis, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said Joseph P. Lillis, deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceeding as such administrator and show cause why the debt of the said petitioner should not be paid.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

WM. VENVILL, Attorney for R. F. BABCOCK, ja25-lawGwF* No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—WILLIAM CHALMERS, insolvent.—Notice first published 15th February, 1855; creditors to appear before Honorable JOHN M. MILLS, County Judge of the County of Westchester, at his office in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, on the 31st day of March, 1855, at 9 o'clock A. M.

f15-lawGwF* WILLIAM CHALMERS, Insolvent.

ELIJAH YERKS, Attorney for Petitioner, Tarrytown.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 375 Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated, Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, } Administrators.

mh2-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Ambrose Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix. CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.

s15-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN S. BROUGHTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRINGTON BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS, } Adm'rs.

d13-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 39 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1854.

ABNER SANFORD, WILLIAM E. JONES, } Administrators.

d29-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, HENRY ROWLAND, } Administrators.

d13-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1854.

a10-lawGmF* JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 87 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

[o24-lawGmF*] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Adm'x.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. Reading, No. 126 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1855.

JAMES FLOW, RICH. A. READING, JAMES DAVIS, } Executors.

ja13-lawGmF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.

s22-lawGmF* FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1854.

o27-lawGmF* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1854.

d15-lawGmF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 1 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1854.

s29-lawGmF* JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible] French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—The large stock of COMBS, BUTTONS and FANCY GOODS at No. 26 Cedar-st., has been removed to the spacious lofts Nos. 28 and 29 Vesey-st., near Church-st., and the subscribers invite their customers and others to their former good stock. They have made arrangements with some of the best manufacturers of Combs and other goods in the United States, for their constant supply, and in their new store, [illegible] French and English Goods of the latest styles. They are now prepared to offer you a large assortment of (good) Goods in their line, viz.:

COMBS.—Buffalo and Imitation Buffalo Back Combs; Imitation Shell and Horn Side Combs; English Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory, Neck and Long Combs; Rubber, Back, Side, Neck, Long and Dressing Combs.

BUTTONS.—Shirt, Pearl, Gilt, Lasting, Bone, Agate, Metal, Thread, [illegible].

BRUSHES.—Hair, Tooth, Nail, &c.

Linen Thread, Clark's Spool Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Elastics, Whalebone, Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Braids, Stay Binding, Stay Lacing, Boot and Shoe Lacing, Knitting Cotton, Suspenders, Thimbles and Scissors, Porte Monnaies, Toilet Bottles, French Work, [illegible] Cotton, with a great variety of Fancy, cheap for cash.

The undersigned buy their stock for cash, and at the very lowest rates, and sell for a small profit.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., Nos. 28 and 29 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

P. S.—Vesey-st. is the first street below the Astor House. Nos. 28 and 29 are a few doors from Broadway.

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR SHERBERGER'S LINNÆAN LABORATORY, from No. 60 Walker-st. to No. 436 Broadway. His "New Discovery" will cure, for an infant, but sure to penetrate the system, dissolve and expel mercury and every other poison lodged in the human economy. His making mercury and other violent medicines just as unnecessary in practice as they are hazardous and injurious. His "never failing" treatment, considered most obstinate, are all matters well worth a sober consideration. See opinions of the press. See case and remedies. See No. 436 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE has been removed to No. 227 Grand-st., New-York, where the afflicted with rheumatism, consumption, diseases of the heart, &c., &c., can obtain speedy relief and permanent cure. Consultations gratis.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove, $6 75, delivered, for cash only. Grocery and dealers supplied on liberal terms, at the new Coal Yard on Washington, between Taylor and Clymer-sts. Orders received at the office, under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, South 7th-st., near the Ferry, Williamsburg.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

COAL, COAL.—Stove and egg size coal, $7, delivered; Cumberland coal, for blacksmiths' use, $6, a superior article; also, Cumberland coal for steamers, &c. Dealers supplied. Apply to LEEDS & BOYLES, No. [illegible] 8th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

Hon. B. N. STANTON, of Ky., and E. C. PERKINS, N. Y., were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors.

No. 66. Moses Wanner et al. vs. J. H. Bennett. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinions of this Court.

No. 69. Jack T. Griffin vs. J. Y. Reynolds. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, with costs, and remanding the cause with instructions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 135. The United States vs. Lindsey Nickerson, Jr., on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts. Judge CURTIS delivered the opinion that the special plea pleaded by the defendant is a good plea in bar to the indictment.

No 64—Alexander Dennison vs. Roger Stewart. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 74—Eli Ayres vs. Hiram Carver. Judge NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 42—Morgan R. Hinkle, Admr., *de bonis non*, vs. Moses Wander. Judge DANIELS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, with costs.

No. 76—John Henshaw vs. Chas. E. Miller. On a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Judge DANIEL delivered the opinion of the Court,—that this action did not survive against the executor of defendant, and that it did abate by defendant's death.

No. 78, William Judson vs. W. W. Corcoran.—Judge CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 60. Joseph Jenigi et al. vs. James Brown.—Judge McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs in that Court.

No. 79. United States ex *relatione* C. Beverly Tucker vs. A. G. Seaman, Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs.

General Cass at Home—Destructive Fire at Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 8.

Gen. CASS arrived here from Washington last night, and was received with a salute of thirty-two guns.

The livery stable of JOHN LONG, adjoining the Firemen's Hall, and facing the Biddle House, was destroyed by fire last night, and from 15 to 20 horses perished in the flames. A large number of carriages, wagons, and sleighs, including many left there by manufacturers, &c., were consumed. The total loss is about $20,000; insurance only $5,000.

Excitement among Politicians, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 8.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among politicians at Indianapolis since the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor yesterday appointed several State officers, but the Secretary of State refused to administer the oath of office, consequently the places remain vacant.

The river has risen three feet here; there is now a depth of ten feet of water in the channel. Business is fair. Mess Pork firm at $13 ₽ bbl. Eastern Exchange at ¼@½ premium.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 7.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to 4th inst.

Matters were all quiet throughout the Island, and business appeared to be recovering.

The United States steam-frigates *San Jacinto* and *Princeton* were at Havana.

The markets had undergone but little change, the blockade of the port preventing free supplies of sugar.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 8.

The Bribery Committee have reported that one thousand dollars was offered to Mr. DECKER to influence his vote upon the Bank question, but refuse to disclose names. The report was ordered to be printed.

Four special Bank bills have been killed, lacking four votes—Mount Holly, Camden and Cumberland. The two first were reconsidered. There is rather a poor show for special charters.

The House is ready to go into joint meeting, and the nominations are all made, but the Senate refused to go in. The disappointment among the candidates is very great.

The Senatorial Question.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 8.

A series of resolutions was offered in the State Senate to-day to annul the vote of adjournment of the Convention of both Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th of March. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Know-Nothing Rejoicings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 7.

The Know-Nothing majority for Mayor, in this city, is 344. This morning the Order formed a long procession, and headed by a band of German musicians, marched in triumph through the streets, shouting in triumph. No disturbance of the peace took place.

Municipal Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 8.

At the Charter election to-day the whole Democratic ticket was elected. J. B. CROSS is Mayor by about 1,400 majority.

Opening of the Railroad Suspension Bridge at Niagara.

NIAGARA, Thursday, March 8.

The locomotive "London," with a tender attached, crossed the Suspension Bridge at 3½ o'clock this P. M. She had on board JOHN E. ROEBLING, W. O. BUCHANAN, with a number of other invited guests. The engine was driven by WM. HARRISON, superintendent of the machine shop. There is great rejoicing on both sides of the river.

Canadian Affairs.

TORONTO, Thursday, March 8.

Hon. Mr. KILLALY, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, is here securing buildings for public offices, and making other arrangements for the return of the Government to Toronto.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 8.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

Nearly the whole business portion of the town of St. Mary's, Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Non-Arrival of the Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, March 9—1 A. M.

The steamship *Pacific*, now due from Liverpool, has not yet made her appearance off this point. The weather is clear. Wind light, and blowing from the westward.

The Ohio at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Thursday, March 8.

Eight feet of water in the channel. Large class boats running, and freight business brisk.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Wednesday, March 7.

The schooner *Spring Bird*, from New-York for Portland, is ashore on Sandy Point. Cargo—flour—saved. The vessel will prove a total loss.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain J. C. TURNER, arrived here at 10 o'clock last Monday night.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 6.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, after a passage of 57 hours, from New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, March 8.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties, to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds. Of residents in the vicinity of Fifty-first-street, Tenth-avenue, for a hydrant foot of Fifty-first-street. Of Isaac Gerry and others, to have the name of Mulberry-street changed to Wesley-street.

STATEN ISLAND AND BARCLAY-STREET FERRIES.

A communication was submitted to the Board from Comptroller Flagg relative to the Staten Island and Barclay-street Ferries. The communication sets forth that C. Vanderbilt's lease, granted on the 12th of June, 1852, for slip foot of Whitehall-street, expires on the 1st of May, 1855. It is provided, this communication states, in the 7th section of the amended Charter that all ferries shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, with security, and that notice of the sale thereof shall be given thirty days previous to such sale, the lease to run ten years. In the original lease to Mr. Vanderbilt there is no covenant obligating the Corporation to take the ferry boats and appurtenances thereto belonging, as in many other ferry leases, but it is declared in the 7th section of the amended Charter, that "all persons acquiring any ferry lease under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, &c., from lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry." The passage of a resolution is recommended by the Comptroller, providing that the present lessees shall select one person, the successful bidders another, and if they did not agree, that the Mayor select an umpire. The present lease gives the right of ferriage "to and from the dock on Staten Island, now used as a landing place for such purpose, or such other convenient place as may be selected." If other places than those designated are selected by the lessees, such points should not be permitted without the approval of the Common Council. There is a desire on the part of the persons residing on the Island, that the ferry boats be required to make landings at particular points, and it has been suggested that two ferry slips should be made at the foot of Whitehall-street for the accommodation of two ferries, one for the north and the other for the south end of the Island. If such a change is to be made, a resolution of the Common Council will be needed authorizing the sale of a second ferry, and restricting the present one to the south shore of the Island. The Comptroller says of the ferry lease from the foot of Barclay-street across the North River to Hoboken, that it has expired, and under the Charter of 1853, the franchise of this ferry must be sold at public auction. The lease was granted to Messrs. Stevens, March 30, 1843, for an annual rent of $100, subject to certain rights on the same by the heirs of Wm. Rhinelaran. The lease was granted for five years on this condition, and reserved for five years succeeding, and expired in 1852. The City does not own the pier and slip property at the foot of Barclay-street, or on the Jersey shore, hence there is only the ferry franchise to be sold. The lessees of this ferry have the protection of that clause of the Charter relating to the sale of their boats, ferry houses, &c.

The Comptroller calls the attention of the Common Council to the breaking up of the landing for Government boats from Governor's Island at Castle Garden, by the filling up of the Battery grounds. The officers on Governor's Island claim that the United States Government reserved the right of a landing place. The Comptroller recommends that, whether there was such reservation or not, a safe landing-place should be afforded to the Island. Pier No. 1, on the East River, the communication states, is leased to the United States Government until 1866. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it further states, have been called on in regard to an absolute sale of such pier, with additional water front, to enable the United States Government to make such improvements as are demanded by the Commerce of the City.

Appended to the communication is the reply of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to Mr. Redfield, Collector of the port, relative to said pier. The Commissioners, in their reply, deem it necessary that application be made to the Legislature for an act authorizing the sale of the pier to the United States Government. The Commissioners recommend the sale of the pier No. 1, and the L at the end thereof, with the land covered by said pier and L, as the room is now occupied by the United States under lease, with 100 feet of the easterly side of the pier extending from the L, with the adjoining surface of the pier, and the privilege of erecting a Bay office in the angle of the L; with the privilege, in addition to those confirmed by the lease, of extending the outward end of the pier 41 feet into the river of the present pier and L, for the sum of $80,000.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting to the Board the semi-annual report of the Chief of Police, ending December, 1854. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The report gives the statements made by the Captains of the several Patrol Districts, and Sergeants of the Reserve Corps, for their respective squads, of the number of persons apprehended for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offences:

Arson	26	Intoxication and disorderly conduct	3,675
Assault with intent to kill	166	Indecent exposure of person	74
Assault and battery	3,336	Insulting females	49
Assaulting policemen	50	Keep'g disord'ly house	105
Attempt at rape	11	Miscellaneous misdemeanors	667
Attempt to steal	133	Murder	43
Attempt at burglary	20	Obtaining goods under false pretences	117
Aiding and assisting to escape	25	Petit larceny	2,550
Abandonment	230	Pickpockets	207
Burglary	150	Passing counterfeit money	97
Bigamy	10	Perjury	12
Bastardy	62	Rape	17
Constructive larceny	12	Robbery in 1st degree	54
Disorderly conduct	3,150	Receiving stolen goods	100
Deserters	11	Runaway apprentices	32
Driving with't license	2	Selling liquor without license	406
Embezzlement	42	Selling lottery policies	17
Escaped convicts	36	Threatening life	40
Forgery	30	Vagrancy	2,514
Felony	67	Violation of Corporation ordinances	1,037
Fraud	24		
Fighting in the streets	725		
Grand Larceny	541		
Gambling	60		
Insanity	286		
Intoxication	6,370		
Total			27,603

The report makes statement of the number of violations of City Corporation ordinances within the past six months:

Violation of ordinances in relation to carts	2
Violation of ordinances in relation to Croton Water	104
Violation of ordinances in relation to encumbering streets	69
Violation of ordinances in relation to encumbering sidewalks	277
Violation of ordinances in relation to running engines on sidewalks	3
Violation of ordinances in relation to stages	2
Violation of ordinances in relation to signs	1
Violation of ordinances in relation to selling liquor on Sunday	1
Violation of ordinances in relation to selling liquor without license	16
Violation of ordinances in relation to throwing garbage in the street	44
Violation of ordinances in relation to throwing ashes in the street	27
Miscellaneous violations	35
Total	645

The following miscellaneous transactions appear in the report:

Persons lodged	31,971	Cattle astray restored	158
Lost children restored	1,812	Horses astray restored	279
Rescued from dr'ning	60	Gold watches restored	110
Sick and injured aided	805	Silver w'ches restored	191
Fires extinguished	48	Money and property taken from lodgers and drunken persons, restored	$42,126 96
Stores and dwellings found open and secured	1,287		

The report gives the following as being the number of places where spirituous liquors are sold in the different patrol districts, the number licensed and unlicensed, and selling on Sunday:

Licensed	5,806	Selling on Sunday	2,200
Not licensed	1,561		

The following statement shows the number of days absence from service, and the days for which pay was allowed:

Number of days lost by sickness	5,509¼
Number of days for which pay was allowed	5,422¼
Number of days' absence without leave	724

By this statement it appears there is an average loss to the Department of forty and two-ninths men per day.

The report shows the present vacancies to be only three.

The total force on the 1st of January, 1855, is given as follows:

Captains	22	Sergeants	86
Lieutenants	44	Policemen	963
Total			1,116

The report closes with giving the number of complaints preferred against members of the Police Department, and the manner disposed of:

Dismissed from office	23
Suspended under charges	6
Vacated office under charges	1
Resigned after complaint	3
Complaints dismissed	32
Suspended from pay	132
Total	197
The whole number of days for which Policemen were suspended from pay are	481
Amount of salary deducted on account of such suspension	$814 17

The report contains, also, in addition to the regular semi-annual statement, the totals of the various years from the organization of the Police Department, showing, with increase of population, a corresponding increase of crime.

STREET CONTRACTS.

Mr. James Furey, Commissioner of Streets, submitted the following contracts as awarded by the Street Department for the month of February, 1855.

Regulating Fifty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, to Peter Martenus.

Flagging Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, to John Donnell.

Flagging Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth-street, to Henry Adams. Referred to Committee on Streets.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Resolution by Alderman FOX, that after the 1st of May all potatoes shall be sold by weight. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Fire Department concurring to purchase a lot in Harlem for a bell-tower, and setting apart a portion of Mount Morris-square for the same. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places to concur to reduce the size of the proposed Central Park. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Charges against a Police Officer.

Two young men appeared before the Mayor yesterday, in company with a certain officer, to prefer a charge against a boarding-house keeper, residing in Carlisle-street, for overcharge. On Wednesday morning the parties went to defendant's house and engaged board at the rate of $1 per day. They proposed to change their quarters yesterday morning after breakfast, when the bar-tender informed them that their bill was $3 each. This sum they paid, and by advice of the officer sought redress from the Mayor, who decided that the money overcharged should be refunded, which was done.

While before the Mayor, the defendant said that this was the *third* occasion on which he had been brought to the Mayor's Office on trivial charges by the same officer, who (he said) was determined to persecute him because he did not pay him "black mail." The Mayor inquired what he meant? He replied that the officer had indirectly received money from him and others. The Mayor desired him to be cautious in what he said. He answered that he spoke advisedly, and would make affidavit to that effect, whereupon His Honor handed him over to Col. MING, who took an affidavit to the following effect: That about twelve months ago a fund was collected among the emigrant boarding-house keepers and runners for the purpose of defeating the bill which was before the Legislature "for the better protection of emigrants." This money was to be expended in lobbying at Albany, and bribing officers over to their interests here. That the officer in question received by order of the Finance Committee, (of which deponent was a member,) at the hands of a third party, the sum of $50 as "stooling" money; and that now, as he had no prospect of getting any more, he is carrying on a system of persecutions against deponent.

In making this deposition the deponent gave the names of two witnesses, who afterwards voluntarily appeared, and said they knew nothing of the fund or the substance of the charge against the officer, which is of too grave and serious a character to be allowed to rest as disposed of at the Mayor's Office.

Oral Spirits.

Last evening at Hope Chapel, before a crowded house, Miss EMMA F. JAY, a celebrated speaking medium, delivered a discourse, or rather discussed seriatim several questions propounded by the audience, upon the subject of spiritual manifestations, generally, and the corresponding relations of mediums and spirit agents. As to the success of her remarks considered as impromptu, and as to the reality of the alleged invisible dictating spirit, opinions were diverse.

Festival of the New-England Society.

A festival and ball, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated in aid of the New-England Society, was given last evening at the Astor House. The tickets, which were limited to two hundred, were all taken, and the spacious dining-hall which was occupied for the ball presented a brilliant and lively scene. The purposes of the ball being simply of a charitable nature, there were no extra decorations in the room.

☞ All citizens and men of the environs will do well to hold fast to their dollars when they receive notes from unknown friends assuring them that packages of books, preserves, or so forth, have come into their possession—to wit, the unknown friends' hands—which will be forwarded by express on receiving a remittance named. We hear of several clergymen who have come near to being "diddled" by these means. Look out for them—the times are hard.

☞ Mr. J. RUGGLES LANDON commences this evening a course of Lectures on History. They are to be delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Grand-street. He has many friends who will be pleased to hear him—this is their opportunity.

☞ M. DESLANDES has commenced a series of readings from the modern French poets, at Hope Chapel. The next reading is on Monday evening, the 12th instant.

☞ A steamer, the *Ocean Bird*, is to be placed on a line of communication presently to be opened between this City and Portland, Me. The price of passage is to be $6.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICING MEDICAL FACULTY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

GENTLEMEN: As it has fallen to my lot to discover the most effectual Tonic Mixture ever know to the world, and as it is the sincere desire to extend its usefulness to all suffering humanity, I am induced to make you the following proposition, hoping that you will receive it in the same philanthropic spirit as I make it, so that by your powerful aid through your practice, thousands who are now suffering with DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION and SCROFULA, may obtain a true and permanent relief, I propose to show to all regular physicians, on application to my office, No. 8 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-street, corner of Broadway, the full and true receipt for preparing my Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and explain to them the *modus operandi* of the peculiar machinery and apparatus used for that purpose, believing as I do such a course on my part will do away with all prejudice on yours, and be the means of so establishing your full confidence in my compound that you may thereby add to your curative agents the best and greatest blood purifier in the whole world.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. WILLIAMS speaks of this remedy as assuredly the most efficacious of all medical agents in the treatment of consumption, scrofulous diseases, &c., and one which, after several years' constant experience in its use, is still frequently surprising him by the wonders it works even in aggravated cases. To be insured genuine it must have my signature over the cork of each bottle. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, at the oldest establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A CORRECT analysis of the PHRENOLOGICAL ORGANS shows each individual to what pursuit or profession in life he is best adapted—in which he may be most successful, wherein he is deficient, or excessively developed, and *how* to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform, and consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations with written descriptions day and evening by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The only sure and immediate remedy for saltrheum; acting immediately upon the absorbent system, discarding the poisonous matter floating in the blood, and thus by purifying this vital stream gives energy, tone, and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

LONG ISLAND.

Assault With Intent to Kill.

Captain MATHEW GUNDISON, of the schooner *Wake*, was yesterday brought before Justice SMITH in Brooklyn, for examination, on a complaint preferred against him by JAMES LOWERY, a cook on board the same vessel, for assault with intent to kill. The offence was committed on the *18th of February*. *The accused was committed to* answer as charged.

The Knife.

A colored boy, named CORNELL, was yesterday arrested in Brooklyn, by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Second District Police, on a charge of stabbing his guardian with a knife. It appears the guardian attempted to punish the boy, when he drew a knife and stabbed him in the shoulder, cutting through the clothing and inflicting a slight flesh wound. The accused was committed for a hearing.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the month of February, 350 patients were treated at the Dispensary in Brooklyn, (Western District,) viz.: 167 males and 183 females. Of these 271 were of foreign birth and 79 natives of the United States. At the Dispensary in Eastern Districts 287 were treated—113 males and 174 females. Foreigners, 211; Natives, 76.

Diseased Beef.

Yesterday morning SIMON SEAMAN and CONRAD FLECK were brought before Justice WOODWORTH of Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) charged with having in their possession, intended for sale, three quarters of diseased beef. SEAMAN promised to bury the meat, and was let off with a fine of $10. FLECK was discharged.

The Sunday Ordinance.

MICHAEL HANEY, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of John and Bridge-streets, Brooklyn, was yesterday fined $50 for violating the Sunday ordinance a few weeks since.

NEW-JERSEY.

Outrageous Conduct.

Complaint is made by a resident of the First Ward, Jersey City, that on Wednesday evening at about 10 o'clock, a man named WILSON, of New-York, in company with two or three others, who were somewhat intoxicated, visited his house and used abusive and improper language to himself and family, to whom they were mostly strangers.

The cause of this conduct on the part of WILSON is the fact that a young lady resides in the family who will not suffer his attentions—he presuming to offer them upon the strength of his acquaintance with a relative of hers, with whom she resided some years ago, when but a child. It was believed, from the threats used on that occasion, that an abduction would be attempted, and the aid of the police was sought; but before the officer was in attendance, the parties had left in the ferry-boat for New-York.

Fire in Hoboken.

At 11½ o'clock last night, a shed in the ship yard, in Hoboken, owned by Messrs. STEVENS, and occupied by ISAAC C. SMITH & SON, was destroyed by fire, together with a small amount of timber and a few tools.

Of Those who Know.

CAMPTOWN, N. J., Monday, March 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is the present season of the year best calculated for Northern persons to emigrate to Texas? If not, what time is? A line or two in answer to this given in your next paper will greatly oblige a constant reader and patron of your valuable paper.

Yours respectfully, &c., W. G. J.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, March 8, by Rev. David Bigler, OTIS AVERY, Esq., of Honesdale, Pa., to MARY A. ADDOMS, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by Rev. H. Vandyke, DOUGLAS L. WHITE, Esq., of Quebec, to SOPHIA, daughter of Joseph Horsey, Esq., Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, son of Wm. Smith, Jr., in the 2d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father's family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the residence of his father, No. 226 West 18th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 7, after a short illness, CORNELIA GARDINER, wife of Thomas Gardiner, in the 20th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 236 6th-av. The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brother, James M. Macgregor, are respectfully invited to attend.

Rest dear sister, rest in peace,
From toil and grief and pains severe,
Since death to thee has brought release,
And borne thee to a happier sphere.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, at 3 P. M., DANIEL ANDREWS, youngest son of Daniel and Mary E. Gorven, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 110 East 14th-st.

In this City, on Thursday, March 8, GEORGE, only son of Dr. H. M. and Hannah Sweet, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 West 13th-st., at 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. His remains will be taken to the Friends burying ground at Flatbush.

In this City, at his residence, on Thursday, March 8, from wounds received at Stanwix Hall on the night of Feb. 24, WILLIAM POOLE, aged 33 years 6 months.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Hancock Chapter, No. 14 O. U. A., and the Order in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 164 Christopher-st., on Sunday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newark and Paterson papers please copy.

In East Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 7, JULIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Wm. T. and Augusta Buckie, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb-avs., East Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 7, HENRY, son of William and Jane Ann Seymour.

His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for burial. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 154 Livingston-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., after a short illness, HENRY C., in the 26th year of his age, son of the late Elijah Clark, of Brooklyn.

His remains were taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, 8th inst., EMILY LOWRY, eldest daughter of Robert H. and Emily L. Lowry, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 23 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Elmsford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, 7th inst., WILLIE, infant son of William and Ellen E. Caldwell, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

At Castleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., DAVID S. BURGER, eldest son of the late David D. Burger, of this City, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel. The steamboat Huguenot leaves pier No. 1 East River, at 12 o'clock M., returning at 4½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

At Rockland Lake, on Wednesday March 7, Mr. ROBERT SNEDEN, aged 58 years, for many years a citizen of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, 7th inst., MARIE LIVINGSTON, wife of Samuel M. Fox, and daughter of the late H. W. Livingston, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$5,000 Ind. State 5s....s3	82½	200 Canton Co....s3	24¾
11,500 do....	82½	200 do....b60	25
2,000 do....	82½	10 do....	25
10,500 do....s3	83	100 Nic. Transit Co....s3	15½
7,000 do....b3	83	100 do....b30	16
5,000 Michigan 6s....	99½	100 do....b60	16
6,000 Virginia 6s....c	93½	5 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	103½
4,000 do....	93	21 do....	103¼
15,000 do....b60	93	20 Galena & Chic. R....s3	90
28,000 Missouri 6s....	94	100 Cumberland Coal Co....	24½
6,000 do....b10	94	100 do....	24
2,000 Louisiana 6's....	80	200 do....b10	24
5,000 do....b30	80	100 do....s10	24
1,000 California 7's '70....	80	300 do....s30	24
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's....b3	99½	100 do....b15	24
10,000 do....s3	99½	300 do....s3	24
1,370 do....	99	50 do....b3	24
1,000 Erie 2d M'ge. Bds. s3	90	175 N. Y. Central R. R. s3	94½
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83....	90	50 do....b3	94
4,000 Erie Bonds of '75.b30	85	50 do....b60	94
3,000 do....b3	85	50 do....b30	94½
2,000 Panama Bds. 2d is.	107½	50 Erie Railroad....s10	46
2,000 Panama Bds 1st iss	107½	575 do....s3	46
15,000 Ill. Con. R. R. Bonds	75	200 do....b30	46
10,000 do....b30	75	50 do....b60	46
12,500 do....s3	75½	200 Reading Railroad....s3	79
1,000 Ind. Bank Bonds....	82	100 do....b30	79
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	119	300 do....b3	79
115 do....	119½	150 do....b30	79
100 do....	119½	150 do....s60	77½
10 Bank State New-York	104	50 Mich. South. R. R....s3	90
50 Bank of Commerce....	104½	5 do....	89½
5 Corn Ex. Bank....	97	14 Mich. So. Construct's	90
54 Continental Bank....	102	10 N. Ind. Construct'n....	88

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Indiana State 5s....	84	150 Harlem Railroad....	22
1,000 Missouri 6s....	94½	200 do....b30	22½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75....	84½	200 do....s60	22
6,000 Ill. Con. R. R. Bs....	75	50 Hud. Riv. R. R....s3	35
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s....	99½	100 do....b30	35½
2,000 Harlem 1st Mg. Bs.	91	150 do....s60	35
25 Ocean Bank....	72	100 do....b60	35½
500 McCulloch Gold....	½	50 North. Indiana R. R.	99½
120 Nicara. Transit Co....	15½	5 Gal. & Chicago R. R....	90
10 Pennsyl. Coal Co....	105	100 Clev & Toledo R. R. b30	73
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	24	100 Erie Railroad....c	46¼
50 do....b3	24		

THURSDAY, March 8—P. M.

The demand continues good for State and *Railroad Bonds, and a further advance was had in* the former, on the sales to-day of ¼@1 ₽ cent. The aggregate business amounted to $220,000. The market for Road and other shares was generally steady, but not spirited, and the tendency of operations at the Stock Board seems to be to invest money on outside owers, in State and other leading Bonds, rather than to speculate in the fancies. There is no present want of money, or such encouragement as grows out of its abundance, for mere speculative purposes, but there is a feeling of caution or indecision as to the future of financial events, which, for the moment, lessens business of this class. The Street was generally dull to-day, owing, in part, to the absence of the steamer from Europe; and it is possible the same inactivity may continue to-morrow, as we learn that the *Pacific* may not have reached Liverpool on her outward voyage in season to return on the regular packet day. There is to be a steamer from Havre—the *St. Louis*—on Saturday, but very little preparation is making to remit by her, either in bills or gold. Sterling Exchange keeps from at 109¼@109¾, and Francs 5.12½@5.13¾. In the discount of paper, the changes this week are in favor of lower rates. Some very short acceptances, prime names, have been taken as low as 5 ₽ cent., and there is a good deal done at 6 ₽ cent. 30 to 60 days. Demand loans take the range of 5 to 7 ₽ cent., most of the business at 6 ₽ cent. The Bank Note and Domestic Exchange Brokers complain of dull times. The redemption of country circulation at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Agencies is moderate, and the interior Bankers are accumulating large balances in the City.

Our opinion of the circumstances which led to the change in the administration of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, in 1853, by which Mr. JOSEPH B. COLLINS was superseded, without cause, as the President, was freely expressed at the time. The affair caused considerable excitement and discussion for a month or so, and was then dropped, in the hope that whatever might have been the objectionable means under which the change was made, the new management would be conducted with a fair measure of prudence and economy. In general terms, we are not prepared to say that the result has proved otherwise; but as two of the oldest policy holders of the Company, sufficiently interested in the value of their policies to scan the periodical reports of the office, have called our attention to the enormous cost of $82,582 charged against the Expense Account of the year ending 31st January, appearing in the advertised statement of 14th February, we feel authorized, respectfully, to recur to the subject. This sum, on a business in premiums of $642,000, of which about 20 per cent. only was on new policies, is equal to a round commission of *thirteen per cent.* on the gross receipts from the regular operations of the Company. How such a bill of of expenses has been run up,—whether through the extra efforts of the new administration to increase at all hazards the gross showing of the year, doubling for this purpose the commissions allowed to country agents, and increasing their number, or by paying commissions to drummers and *friends* of the concern influencing new policies and renewals at home, and by extra rents, salaries, &c., at the principal office,—might be made the subject of information from the office by way of addenda to their recent report. The apology for this suggestion, which we make by request, is found in the facts that the concern now involves $2,600,000, invested by these managers in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, for as many as 8,942 policy holders; 7,373 of whom are old customers and ought not to have been taxed as much as 13 ₽ cent. on the premiums which they voluntarily paid into the office, by way of renewal, unless for reasonable cause shown. On the mutual principle they are all shareholders in the office, and the value and accumulations of their policies is made to rest on the caution and economy of its administration. If the latter principle be entirely disregarded in conducting the regular routine of business, it is not a violent presumption to suspect that the former is lost sight of in some measure, in making the investment of the moneys of the office.

From the Independent.

The *Tribune*, in dealing with Mr. ST. JOHN, State Bank Superintendent, has descended from babble to misrepresentation. In an article, on Wednesday morning, we find such a string of stories as seldom find their way into any newspaper in a single day. We will classify them:

No. 1. The *Tribune* says that a "Clearing-House meeting of bank officers was called."

Answer—The Clearing-House has no more to do with the meeting than the Custom-House. It was simply a meeting of "bank officers"—any inferences to the contrary notwithstanding.

No. 2. The *Tribune* says that when the meeting was organized, "a number of bank officers left the room."

Answer—Two bank officers only left the room, and two more afterwards entered.

No. 3. The *Tribune* says the "resolutions were passed by a nominal majority."

Answer—They were passed unanimously, and, by another vote, so recorded.

No. 4. The *Tribune* says "there were less than one half of the banks of the City represented."

Answer—There was a majority (say 30) of all the City banks present, among whom was Mr. MCELRATH, of the *Tribune*, the worthy President of the Nassau Bank.

No. 5. The *Tribune* says Mr. CURTIS and Mr. GALATIN left the meeting, thus giving the impression that they both were opposed to Mr. St. John.

ANSWER—They are not opposed to Mr. ST. JOHN, having both signed a petition to the Governor urging his reappointment, and are not now opposed to him. We know whereof we affirm.

6. The *Tribune* says that "three-fourths of the Banks of the City are opposed to the reappointment of Mr. ST. JOHN."

ANSWER—More than three-fourths of the City Banks we know are in favor of his reappointment, and have so expressed their preference in a communication to the Governor.

"Try again," Mr. *Tribune*.

We convicted the *Tribune* of similar "errors of fact" two weeks since. It stated that only two officers of the Albany Banks signed a petition to the Governor, asking the reappointment of Mr. ST. JOHN. Our reply was then, and is again, that at least fourteen bank officers did sign such a petition. Why don't the *Tribune* make the correction? We call upon them to do so.

Buffalo and New-York City Road.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. PATCHIN, lessee of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, has made the following report of the business of the road from the date of his lease, on the 31st of May, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855:

Gross Earnings		$159,356 34
Expenses of operating the Road (exclusive of the 10 per cent. called for by my Lease) have been	$134,480 40	
Paid interest on 1st Mortgaged Bonds, and on Bonds and Mortgages	22,488 15	
Taxes, finishing Freight House, &c.	15,982 98	
Balance	5,480 21	
		$159,356 34

The net earnings for seven months and ten days, you will notice, are only $6,835 94 in excess of the amount required to pay six months interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds.

It will be observed that the expenses of the road are a large per centage of its receipts. This must necessarily be so, until the gross receipts are considerably increased, and while I am compelled to run at a large expense Express and other trains, to compete with a rival line for the New-York City business, giving more than a due proportion of the bonds to a connecting line, and that line refusing to bear any proportion of the expenses, or to render an equivalent therefor, except when compelled by its interest.

It may be mentioned, too, that the repairs on that part of the road between Attica and Buffalo, caused by the decay of ties, and the wearing out of iron rails, long in use, have been very considerable, and will continue to be still greater the ensuing year. But with an increase of 20 to 25 per cent. above the present gross receipts, (and on which we may safely calculate,) the earnings will be, I trust, sufficient to pay the interest on the 1st Mortgage Bonds, including the amount now in arrears.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 7.

Our COTTON market is steady at previous quotations. The sales of the last two days have been 10,000 bales. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool 13-32d.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 7.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,750 bales, with a firm market.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 City Gas 6s, 99; [illegible] Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; Union Canal, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 15; Reading Railroad, 39; Schuylkill Navigation, 20; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 136; Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44; Commercial Bank, 58. [illegible]

Between Boards—$10,000 Spring Garden 6s, 98; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46. [illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

After Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 24	Sun sets	5 54	Moon rises	11 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 39	Gov. Island	11 41	Hell Gate	1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Cleared.

Ships John Rutledge, Sands, Liverpool, Howland & Ridgway; Glance, Gillespie, Glasgow, Tapscott & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, for London; [illegible] Ship Hendrik Hudson, Smith, for London, and others.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to N. W.

Below.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 8—Arr.: [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7—Arr.: [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]